

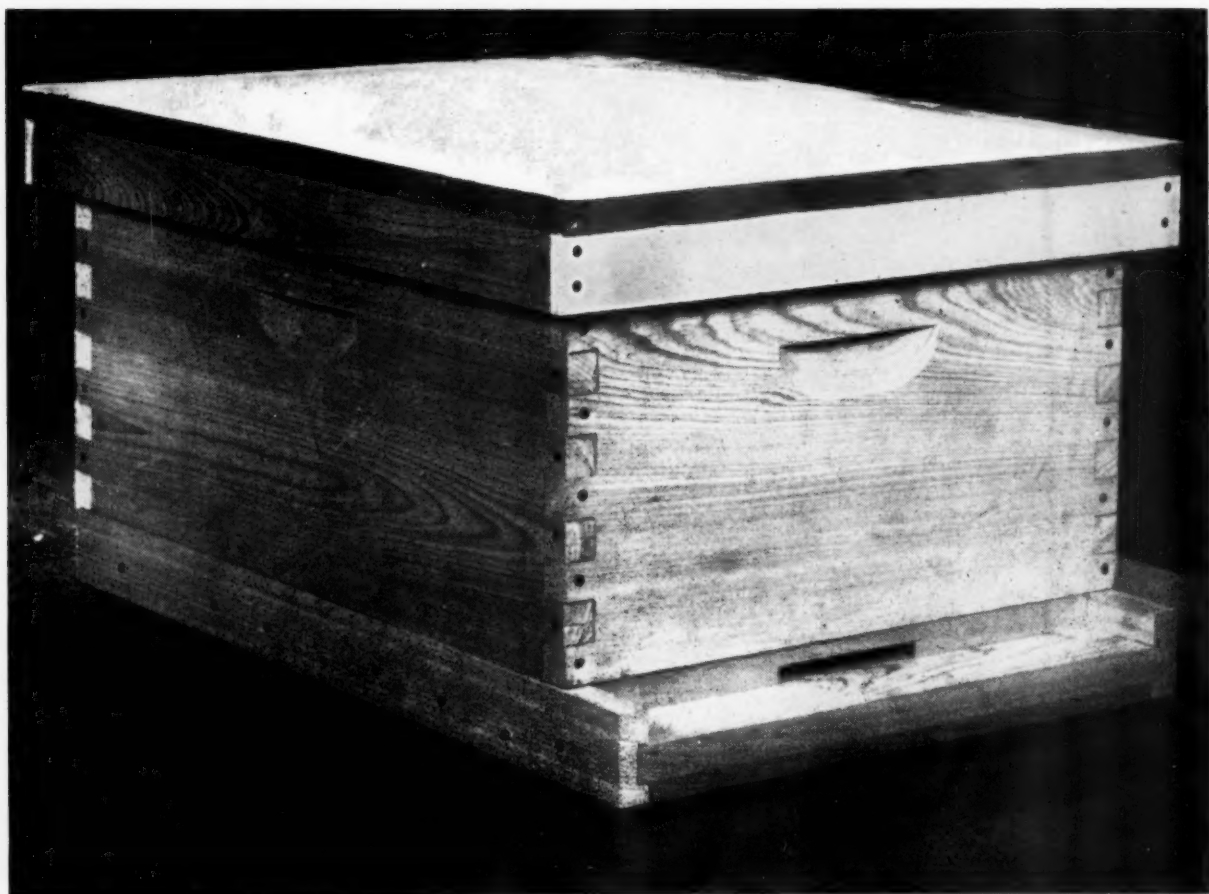


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OCTOBER
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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



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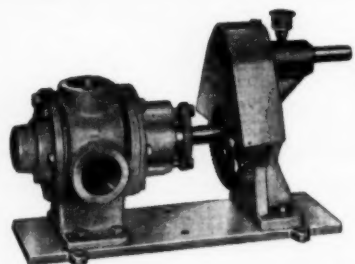
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P. O. Box 1066 RIALTO, CALIFORNIA

October, 1948 Vol. 88, Number 10

The American Bee Journal

HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

Managing Editor—G. H. Cale

Associate Editors

M. G. Dadant, F. C. Pellett R. A. Groul

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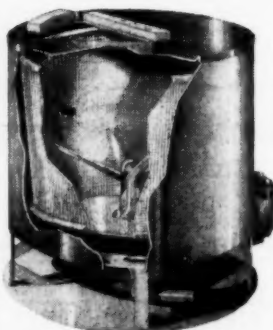
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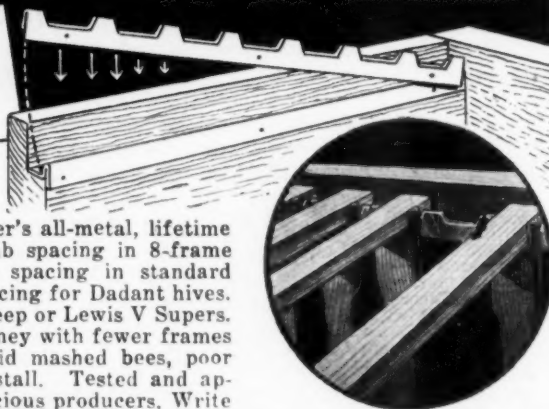
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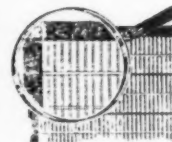
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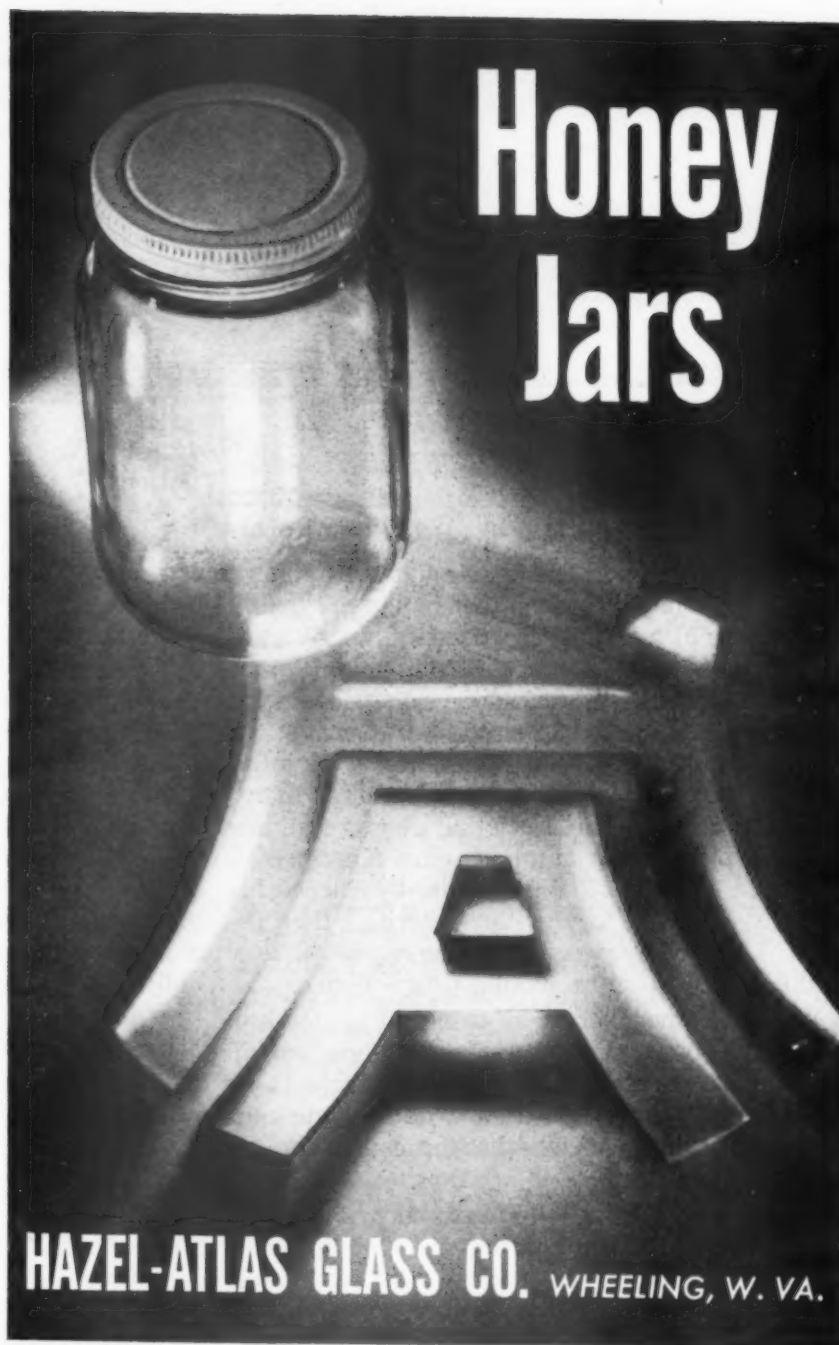
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BUNKIE, LOUISIANA

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As We S

The St. Louis Convention

WE hope that the attendance at the St. Louis convention in December will be as large as its importance justifies. The honey producing industry is at a critical stage just now. We are in the period of readjustment from an abnormal wartime demand to peacetime conditions with terrific competition of manufactured sweets.

Decisions made at St. Louis may well influence the prosperity of the beekeeper for many years to come. The National Federation has recently started a trial advertising campaign in the hope that it will be sufficiently successful to point the way for further activity. The results of that campaign will influence the officers of the organization in making future plans.

We are in need of clear thinking leadership and a full understanding of the problems which we face is necessary to clear thought. It is not so much a question as to whether one can afford the trip as to whether he can afford to miss the opportunity.

The local organization is very active and we have every reason to anticipate strong local support. St. Louis newspapers and radio stations will give full coverage and the public will be fully informed as to what is done there. Make your plans now to attend.

A Commercial Course in Beekeeping is Needed

A Colorado beekeeper and national leader in the beekeeping industry, John Holzberlein, Jr., has a son who one of these years may wish to take a course in commercial beekeeping. At least, one can assume that his father would like to have him take such a course. The ques-

tion is: Where could he go to get such an education?

Mr. Holzberlein would like to see his son attend a college or university where he can take a complete course in commercial or practical beekeeping. Such a school necessarily would have to operate a full-size commercial outfit of approximately 700 colonies. This would necessitate summer courses where the colonies are operated strictly in a commercial way. In addition to the courses in apiculture and the related sciences such as botany, entomology, biology, and genetics, he would like to see his son receive courses in forge, machine shop, electrical wiring, and business management.

It would certainly seem to us that there is a need and a place for such a course in some college or university throughout the length and breadth of our United States. Schools of mines actually operate mines. Why not a school that trains students in the practical commercial operation of bees on a scale which will provide a living for the student in later years?

More Fair Exhibits

JUST having returned from the Illinois State Fair, I can discourse with enthusiasm on the value of exhibiting honey at all fairs, both local, state and sectional. The exhibits at Illinois were fine, both in the professional and amateur classes and Chief Killion is to be congratulated, as are the exhibitors.

We have passed through a cycle where it was not necessary to sell honey—it sold itself because it was a sweet, and not because of its own inherent value. Now it is up to us to instill into our customers and prospects that they get something in honey that they cannot get in any other sweetening agent. And a state fair offers an opportunity to do that very thing. The Women's Auxiliary distributed Institute

See It



and other leaflets, the exhibitors extolled honey values, and sold plenty as a consequence, and Killion was on hand to bat with the beekeeper, to help the beginner, or show the farmer what the little honeybee can do for him in the pollination of his crops.

Of such fair exhibits, are enthusiastic customers a direct result. We need to use this medium to a greater extent, and we need more exhibitors to make the competition all the more keen.

A. G. Pastian, of South Dakota, stresses this in a recent letter, and also the necessity of beekeepers acquainting themselves with their local and state conservation authorities. "Why all the griping," he says, "on prices when we do not even take an interest in what is being done in other agricultural fields, and how we may profit by being 'my brother's keeper.'"

Location

FEW beekeepers take the time necessary to make a careful survey of the honey plants within flying range of apiary sites. Too often the spot is chosen with little regard to the extent of suitable flora. Yet every beekeeper well knows that an apiary often stores twice as much surplus as a similar number of colonies only a few miles distant.

In view of the fact that the location is the factor of first importance in determining the size of the crop, it is surprising that so little attention is paid to its selection.

It is assumed that bees gather honey economically over an area of about three miles surrounding the apiary. Although at times bees do fly farther, profitable crops beyond that distance are probably the exception.

In selecting an apiary site, not only is it

necessary to consider the extent of the acreage of the main source of surplus honey, but the spring and fall pasture that will support the bees before and after the harvest is also important. Few beekeepers are sufficiently acquainted with the bee pasture on which their prosperity depends.

Insecticide Advertising

THERE is a great difference in the advertising methods of those who are promoting the use of spray materials in this country and in England. Too many of our American firms are doing everything they can to extend the use of spray materials regardless of damage to honeybees or to plants.

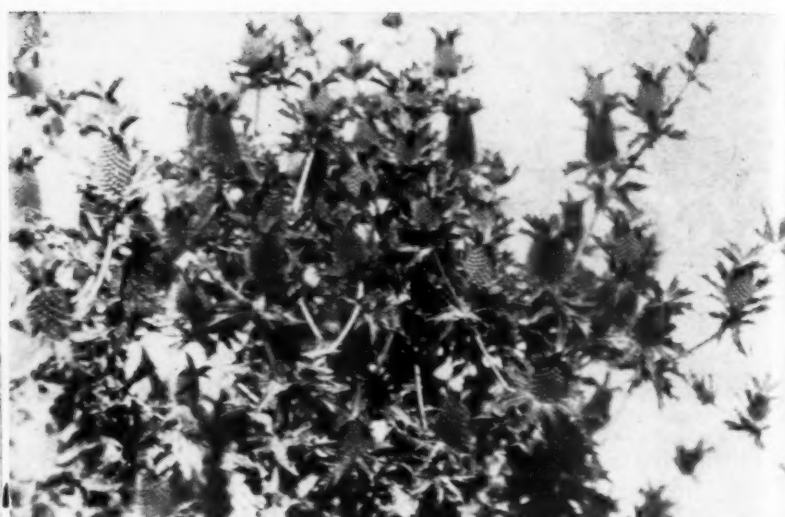
The May number of the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, published in London, carries an advertisement for the Four Oaks Spray-machine Co., from which we quote:

"The most effective pollinator by far is the hive or honeybee, and there is poison danger when bees gather nectar from trees sprayed at blossom time. Spraying should be done either before the flower-bud opens or after the petals have fallen.

This firm evidently believes that the slogan of Rotary, "He profits most who serves best," is good business policy. It may be that some of the customers of American firms who cause serious loss through lack of information as to the proper methods of use of the equipment, may feel some resentment against the firms who use such high pressure sales methods for extending the indiscriminate use of chemicals for control of insect pests and weeds.



Blossoms of *Eryngium leavenworthii* commonly called purple thistle in Texas.



Purple thistle is the source of much honey in some Texas localities.

Purple Thistle For Honey

By Frank C. Pellett

The plant commonly called "Purple Thistle" in Texas is not a thistle but an eryngium. It has prickly leaves and is called thistle for that reason as is usual in most plants with prickly foliage.

Eryngium leavenworthii is a very unusual plant with very attractive bloom crowded on stiff heads. The soft purple color of the bracts provides a striking feature for the ornamental garden and the plant is worthy of much wider cultivation.

The plant is found over nearly all of the state of Texas wherever a somewhat moist spot is available.

It reaches a height of three or four feet and comes into bloom in late summer. Iowa is rather far north for this plant but it does well in our test garden, coming into bloom in September. Farther south where the season is long it is reported to begin blooming in July and last for about a month.

It is reported as the source of much honey of rather poor quality in the

mid-coast area of Texas and to be of considerable importance in some localities.

A related plant is called Blue Thistle in California and is reported as the source of much dark honey of good flavor. There are several other species in the Eastern States but they are not common enough to attract the attention of the beekeepers generally and so their value is but little recognized. A widely distributed species is called "rattlesnake master" in the Mid-West.

To Start The Truck

Some of our trucks start a little stiffly on cold, winter days. If you have occasion to do a little starting at this time of year, a gas station operator gave this information to me, so I'll pass it along. Mix equal parts, a pint of kerosene and a pint of alcohol and pour into the crank case. The motor will start easily after this; but this treatment may not be advisable for fast driving or work where long drives are necessary.

Harry T. Starnes, Indiana.

"Honeybee Monthly"

And now we have again a Japanese bee publication. It is the "Honeybee Monthly" published by the Apiarian Laboratory of the Hokkaido Agricultural Experiment Station.

Some 54 Bee Journals reach the American Bee Journal

offices each month coming from 26 different countries. Would that we were linguists, able to read all of them.

Recovery of Losses From Careless Use of Injurious Materials

The Rural New-Yorker for December 20, page 750, tells of three instances in which courts have granted livestock owners full recompense for losses caused by the careless use of paints and sprays. Beekeepers should have compensation for losses which occur through bees from the careless use of spray materials or anything else.

P. W. MacNeill, Pennsylvania.

"Plants and Beekeeping"

This office has just received a few copies of F. N. Howes book published in England "Plants and Beekeeping". Available at a price postpaid of \$2.75 as long as they last.

What Does it Cost to Winter?

By G. H. Cale

What about the cost of wintering? Something should be said about it. Most discussions about wintering center in technique—to pack or not to pack; whether to use a cellar or not to use a cellar; proper food reserves; colony condition. There is seldom a price tag attached.

But there is a very definite price tag. And a price tag takes a lot of theory out of wintering practice. It makes practice hard boiled.

We have followed wintering methods ever since the days when cellars were the rule wherever winters are cold; ever since the days of heavy loss outdoors with single story, unpacked hives.

As time passed it became evident that a strong colony of bees, with an abundant supply of honey and pollen within reach of the winter cluster, with reasonable protection from wind, will winter well whether packed or not.

So, what is the yardstick by which we measure what we should do and what we should not do to winter bees successfully? The sensible measure is cost, the least cost consistent with a profitable return in crop.

Let's consider a few figures. In middle latitudes, such as we occupy in Illinois, average winter losses over twenty-five years are not over ten percent, including both high and low percent winters. As we have increased our understanding of the factors that insure good wintering, losses have decreased so that now it is unusual to have over five percent loss and much of that is accounted for in attempting to winter unfit colonies, much spring loss may or may not be counted as winter loss, such as queenlessness, colonies with poor queens that snuff out, colonies with drone laying queens.

Paragraphing for emphasis, by far the greatest loss has been from starvation due to insufficient or inaccessible stores.

To winter, therefore, where temperatures range from twenty above zero to ten below, with colder periods of average duration and with reasonable flight intervals, it seems to be sufficient to insure stores in fall in

quantity and position, to be sure of good queens, to provide wind protection and to make no attempt to winter indifferent colonies.

Over a period of years it is cheaper to make divides in season to replace losses to come, or to buy packages for replacement than it is to spend money for packing or for cellars, or to go into any other extra cost.

As the severity of winter increases however the economic factor also increases until it becomes a question of whether it pays to try to winter the bees. We have bees in northern Minnesota across from Canada where we can see the Canadian kids playing ball in sunny fall days. There we have tried every conceivable method to winter bees economically. Many of them succeed in wintering the bees but they all fail if cost is considered.

With a few bees and low operating cost many do winter well and successfully. In full-scale commercial operation, with a large number of bees, it is a different matter. The money involved is greater than the results obtained.

Some use cellars and when they are built right bees winter well in them. Some pack outdoors and where the packing is done properly the bees come out fine. But it takes a superabundance of stores, extra good windbreaks, and only the very best of colonies. Even then there are losses the replacement of which adds to the cost.

Everything considered, in the severe winters of the north, it is perhaps most satisfactory economically to dispose of the bees in fall and replace them in the spring. If the best colonies can be taken south, divided and brought back in spring replacement can be accomplished satisfactorily at low cost. However, inspection must insure freedom from disease, both coming and going, to warrant certificates for transportation and the queens for division must come from satisfactory sources. The new bees must reach location with enough time ahead for full colony development before the honeyflow begins. The larger the replacement project on this basis the greater the

difficulty and the greater the cost.

When replacement is made by the supplying of package bees, all the eggs should not be in one basket. Even packages the beekeeper produces for himself can not always be depended on for profitable results. There is a wide difference in the performance of packages in the north from year to year. Careful records and careful selection of sources are important.

Several things favor the north for honey. The season is short and operating costs are low. Crops may vary considerably, but if a steady location is found, one can just about figure cost and profits from year to year.

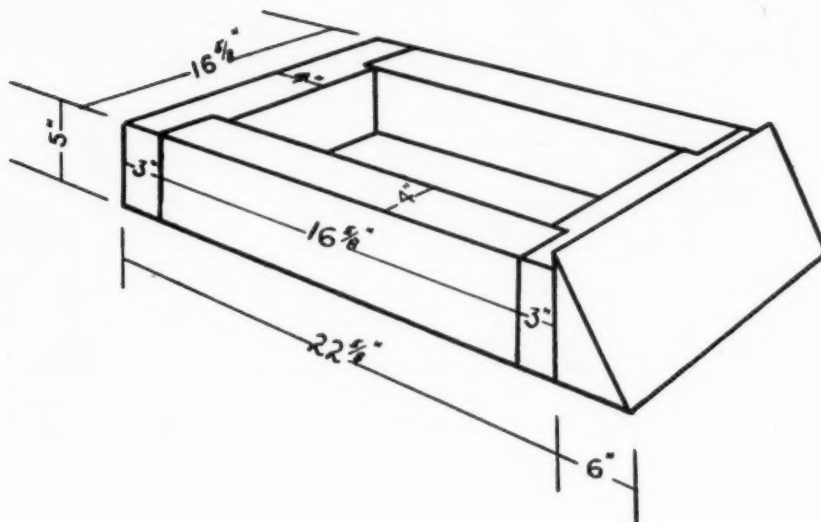
Often the cheapest management will give the greatest margin between gross return and net profit. More detailed and perhaps more efficient management, from the standpoint of larger crops, does not necessarily pay off in profits. Often low costs with reasonably profitable crops return more than high-cost efficiency without much increase in returns, even with greater production.

Honey Prices

Argentine honey is quoted in New York at \$11.75 a hundred. Not too bad a price. It is fine white honey, according to the offers. In Canada many producers are refusing offers of 16c in bulk for new crop, hoping for 20c. In Britain with quotas and rationing on sugar, it is still the sellers' market on honey. We read of prices as high as 90c a half pound. Most recommendations are not to "ride a good horse to death" but stabilize at about 70c for a pound jar.

Maple Sugar Cooperative

"L'Abeille et L'Erable" the Quebec bee paper combined with maple sugar and sirup has pictures and description of a large cooperative devoted to the sugaring off of maple sap into sirup and maple sugar. There are 3,000 members in this cooperative. So maple sugar goes modern.



Concrete Hive Stands

By Harley A. Misener

Here is a drawing of a concrete stand which is practical and easy to make. This stand consists of five concrete blocks: 2 sides, 2 ends, and a sloping block for the front. It is standard size, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The concrete is mixed in regular proportions, one of cement to seven of gravel, which need not be sifted. Any stones too large for the sides or ends may be used in the front block. The sides and ends are cast in the same size molds, $4 \times 5 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the only difference being that for the ends two wood blocks $1 \times 4 \times 5$ inches thick are

placed in the bottom of the mold, one at either end.

These blocks are removed after the concrete has hardened and this forms the notches against which the sides rest. For easy removal without disturbing the green concrete, these molds are nailed at two corners and held together at the other two by screen door hooks and eyes, or by small fence staples tied together with string or held with a crating staple. The molds are cast on a board covered with newspaper so that the finished blocks will lift off without sticking. The front block is cast in a mold shaped like a pig-

trough, slightly narrower at the bottom to make the block drop out easily. It is lined with a single sheet of paper each time it is used.

This front block may be removed for packing with tar paper and straw, and then replaced. It holds the tar paper in place and gives the bees a comfortable alighting spot. Concrete stands are cheaper than wood and last many times longer. Skunks do not bother colonies on these stands. However, they are heavy and are not suitable for the man who moves his bees frequently.

Canada.

Migratory Beekeeping

The obituary of the famous beekeeper "Pere" Baldensperger in our August number impresses on us the fact that migratory beekeeping, gathering one crop after another during the season by moving the bees, is not a new thing.

The natives of Palestine did it when Baldensperger was a boy and probably for generations previously. And the means of locomotion was not automobiles, or even horses, but the hives were fastened to the back of a camel and the long trek from one crop to another was made.

Carrying straw skeps to the heather of northern Europe and the British Isles dates back to antiquity, and still persists, though in many cases the skeps have been replaced by movable-comb hives.

Protecting Extra Combs

A handy way to protect extra combs until they are needed is to store them above the bees in the hives. Do not give too many combs to any colony. During the flow spare combs are best stored above colonies that are building up but not supered yet for the crop.

W. P. Kinard, Mississippi.

Apologies to "Baker's Helper"

The article by R. B. Willson in September, "Honey for the Baker", first appeared in "Baker's Helper", for May. A carbon copy reached our editorial desk without this information and, since the material is excellent, we lost no time in using it.

So we apologize, "Baker's Helper", for our failure to give credit to your magazine and to the author, R. B. Willson, for so great an inadvertance.

What About Pollination?

OUR own Bee Culture Laboratory as well as other groups in the U. S. Department of Agriculture have done much to show, in true perspective, the value of bees to agriculture through their services in pollinating the more than 50 farm crops that are primarily dependent upon our little friends the bees. As a consequence we may feel jubilant over such disclosures and over the attitude of farmers and others towards the bees.

Perhaps we have been too prone to presume that the millennium has been reached and that we may now expect farmers to "fall all over themselves" in asking for and agreeing to pay in cash or in kind for the services of the bees and the beekeepers in securing adequate pollination.

Things don't just happen that way. Many years ago it was demonstrated that honeybees, adequately distributed through orchards, would do much to insure a good set and subsequently a good harvest of many fruits. Still many orchardists turn a deaf ear to paying for pollination. There will always be the "doubting Thomases," and there will always be orchardists so situated that their crops are not materially aided by the importation of bees during the bloom. Probably the use of more insecticides and weed and pest killers may hasten the day when honeybees will remain as the only insects available to do the job efficiently. But still there will be the doubters.

Is there any reason to be surprised, therefore, when we hear reports that projects planned during 1948 between beekeeper and farmer have not worked out as well as had been

anticipated? This is especially true in the case of efforts to increase the yield of red clover seed through the use of bees. As a honey plant, red clover does not compete well with many other legumes and honey producers, some of which may be in bloom at red clover time. So in most cases the honeybee has been forced onto the red clover blossoms. While the bee may get little if any honey, the mere fact that it visits the blossoms and carries the pollen from one floret to another is sufficient to increase the yield of seed.

A lot of things must be worked out before we can expect maximum results, and before we can go to the farmer with a concrete proposition. How must we place the bees? How many to the acre? Shall we feed impregnated sirup to induce heavier visitations to the clover blossoms? How much is the seed crop dependent on the bees and how much on thrifty growth encouraged by fertile soil and a planned program of insect control through pre-blossom spraying?

Happily, farm investigators, both state and national are working on these very questions. The seriousness of the seed situation demands it. So are those beekeepers who have undertaken joint ventures with neighboring farmers during 1948. But it may take years to work out ideal formulae for such projects. In the meantime beekeepers are apt to have many discouraging ventures along this line.

While a few beekeepers undertook partnership clover and bee projects in 1947, there have been many more in 1948. This office would like to be apprised by our subscribers of such projects entered into in 1948 and the

results thereof, whether favorable or unfavorable. No doubt many verbal arrangements have been abrogated later by the farmer, perhaps a few by the beekeeper. There probably should have been a written contract instead of a tacit verbal arrangement.

In any case we appeal to our readers to report to us, their successes with such pollination ventures with any type of farm crops, as well as their failures and disappointments. Should you so desire, no names will be mentioned but a simple compendium prepared which may lead us to better results in seasons to come. It is only by such sharing of experiences that we may expect to build for the future and establish with the farmer and farm authorities a method of procedure which will be fair to both parties and of profit to both.

In our own case we have a farm on which the tenant raised some red clover. We furnished the bees for the hoped for seed increase. When the second crop was in bloom we had difficulty in persuading our friend that it should be left to stand for seed. Hay is high priced and the stand was good. It remains to be seen whether we have been wrong; whether there is a limit to what may be expected in the way of increased income through the "wedding of the bees and the blossoms."

Write us of your own experiences, whether with a neighboring farmer or on your own farm, and whether with red clover, some other legume, or any other crop. If you have a good picture or two, all the better. We appeal to you for the betterment of beekeeping and agriculture in general.

Wisconsin Sets Up Standards

New standards regulating the grading, packaging and marketing of honey are set up in an order signed this week by Milton H. Button, director of the state department of agriculture. Effective October 15, 1948, the new standards are based on information presented at a series of two public hearings held by the department.

Among the changes made by the order are standards of color. The new colors are white, golden and dark. Other changes include:

Crystallized honey shall be labeled as such. Permits the use of the term "candied."

All honey sold as "Wisconsin Fancy" must be white in color.

All honey must be sold in new sections or containers, except that rust-free containers holding 50 pounds or more may be reused for sales within the trade or to large commercial consumers.

Source or flavor of honey may be declared on the label, but only one predominant source or flavor may be named.

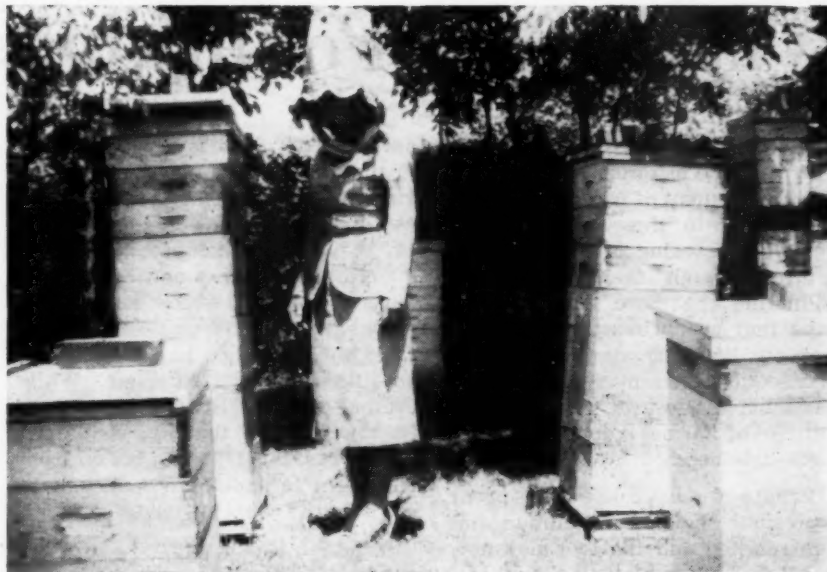
Permits sale of "ungraded" honey when so marked, but where part of the crop is sold on graded basis the entire crop must be graded.

Changes were also made in the grades for various forms of honey.

Three grades, Wisconsin Fancy White, Wisconsin No. 1, and Wisconsin No. 2, are provided for comb honey and extracted honey. For cut comb and chunk honey there are two grades Wisconsin Fancy White and Wisconsin No. 1.



Mrs. Luer's crazy hat.



Just as crazy in the bee yard as it was in the honeyhouse.

Crazy Hat

THESE are pictures of the bee bonnet which recently won in the Tom Breneman "Breakfast in Hollywood" show.

While the fifty-six ladies entering the crazy hat contest were racking their brains conceiving new ideas for fantastic hats, Mr. Luer and I set to work to make a hat which would reflect the bee business, and be an honest version of the old adage "Bees in her bonnet."

With bronze screen wire securely fastened to the top of a white straw I wear while helping in our apiaries, for once I impatiently watched and waited for a swarm. Not since my first few weeks' experience with bees had I wished so intently for a swarm to emerge. But since we operate on the minimum-swarm basis, in spite of the perfect swarm weather, none accommodated me. So on the afternoon of the big show, Mr. Luer and I went to one of our very strong hives, took out a newly drawn Modified Dadant frame containing the first patch of brood and the conventional arch of honey, and hung it in this hat cage. Then while I held the cage open, Mr. Luer shook in young bees from several additional frames. He then sewed the top securely shut with frame wire and over that and around the brim sewed wide black

scalloped lace with silver and brightly colored embroidery. He draped a sheer orchid scarf under the chin and tied a yellow one in a large bow on top.

When I stepped into the auditorium, a buzz instantly swept across the audience, "Mrs Luer has bees in her hat!"

By the time the contestants had finished the long parade winding through the auditorium and on to the stage, the officiating "Tom Breneman of St. Louis" was curious. He came directly toward me and calling me to the center of the stage, asked, "Are those really live bees in your hat?"

The bees had been so quiet that even a part of the audience was skeptical as to their being real.

When Tom Breneman asked the question, the entire audience came to a completely hushed silence to hear the answer.

"About 10,000 of them," I responded, then took hold of the frame and with a slight jerk, dislodged the cluster. The bees accommodately set up such a loud roar to prove that they were really live bees, that they could be heard all over the auditorium.

"Well," remarked Tom Breneman, "Now I've seen everything. I've had ladies wearing live rabbits, chickens,

fish, ducks, monkeys, snakes, cats, dogs, and birds, but of all I've ever seen yet, this is the best!"

So the bees with one loud roar won the prize in the contest and proved a living example of the old saying "Bees in her bonnet."

P. S.—Not a single sting was there while pouring the bees into the hat—or at the hat show—or when releasing them back into the hive again to unite with their royal mother, still I faintly surmised a wee bit of shamefacedness on the countenance of some when they had to face the other bees from under all that lace and embroidery.

Missouri.

Weed Killer

To keep the weeds and grass from growing around the hive entrance an application of calcium chlorate sprinkled around and in front of the hive will kill practically all vegetation, for the season. Crab grass may persist in coming up in the fall but a second application will kill this also. This is not harmful to the bees and really keeps a clear entrance.

E. F. Bea, Minnesota.



Flower of the Wafer Ash



A mature Wafer Ash in full bloom.

Wafer Ash

(*Ptelea trifoliata*)

By August T. Beilmann

Scattered from Ontario to Mexico is a group of deciduous shrubs or small trees forming part of the understory of the wood edge on slightly better soils. In their native state, these shrubs are not particularly interesting, but when brought into the garden and given some attention, they become very attractive. They are rather unusual in one respect; on warm windless days about

June 1, the fragrance is like that of a bouquet of carnations.

These plants seldom grow very tall; they have a number of insect enemies and usually are short lived. They are severely injured by fire, but new shoots are quickly formed from the root crown, when an older stem is killed by either fire, drought or insects.

The name Wafer Ash (*Ptelea trifoliata*) comes from the broad winged

seed which resembles the seed of an elm, except for its gigantic size.

As a garden subject, it will produce a great deal of nectar for a week. In regions where it is common in the woodland, it may be more valuable as a honey plant than one would imagine, since the rather inconspicuous greenish flowers are likely to be overlooked.

Missouri.

Let's Have Honest Labels

One honey label says "Pure Sweet Clover Honey," the next one is more assertive—it says "100% Pure Sweet Clover Honey." Here's one that says "Basswood Honey" but does not say whether the content is truly basswood honey or if it means "Basswood Brand" honey. And here is a dark jar saying "Buckwheat Blend." That is true—an unscrupulous bottler had a large, badly scorched lot, so he put a few pounds of real buckwheat in—gave it a stir or two and bottled it. Possibly every pail might have had a few drops of genuine buckwheat honey, but not enough to give that dark color and scorched flavor. Yes, the "Blend" may have been literally true but was it honest in its implications?

A prospective customer says, "Mr. Beeman, which is

the best honey—what flower does it come from?" The beekeeper answers by asking, "Which flavor do you like in candy?" The customer may say chocolate for himself, but butterscotch for his wife, while his son likes peppermint. Then he gets the idea. The best honey for him is the kind he likes best—according to his individual taste.

After finding his preference he would enjoy being able to find it according to label. If he were a lover of true buckwheat flavor he would not appreciate getting the "Buckwheat Blend" just described. He might have liked real buckwheat flavor, but after trying the scorched honey, and thinking the flavor came from buckwheat, he would not try the genuine. Certainly customers appreciate truthful, honest labels and we all need their confidence in our product.

The Program and Purposes of the National Federation

By Glenn O. Jones
Secretary-Treasurer

ALL of you are fully aware that there is a National Federation of Beekeepers Associations. A few of you have given evidence that you have direct personal interest in it, and it is my purpose to increase that number. It is, of course, a difficult job because so much of the benefit you derive comes to you with little to indicate that the national organization is responsible.

In this category is the benefit you receive from the work and the meetings of the Honey and Pollen Plants Committee. I have just come from their fifth annual summer meeting at Lincoln. It followed the pattern established several years ago and discussed ways and means whereby the beekeeping industry might improve its contribution to agricultural prosperity and find for itself, in so doing, a share of that increased prosperity.

The value of the contacts made in these meetings is sometimes not immediately apparent. Such was the case in our 1946 meeting at Atlantic when we had as one of our principal speakers Dr. E. H. Graham, Chief Biologist of the Soil Conservation Service. Dr. Graham came to Atlantic with appreciation for the fact that bees play an important part in our total agriculture, but with a lack of appreciation of just how important this contribution of the bees could be in increasing the seed supply of our small seeded legumes, the very basis of soil conservation practices.

Following this Atlantic meeting, and making use of the information gained there, Dr. Graham discussed with his Regional Biologists at their meeting the need for more effective pollination and how such might be secured. One of these Regional Biologist was Dr. Philip F. Allan of Fort Worth Texas, who has charge of such work in Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Following the thoughts presented in the discussion,

Dr. Allan issued a memorandum to his field force of several hundred men suggesting that they give special attention to the preservation of our native pollinators, to the encouragement of beekeeping in all areas, and, where acreages were extensive, to the moving in of large numbers of colonies by commercial operators.

I corresponded with Dr. Allan during the year 1947 and he wrote me that in one single soil conservation district more than 5,000 colonies of bees had been moved in for pollination of alfalfa. This was only a part of the bees moved for pollination purposes in Texas, and all this can be traced directly back to our contact with Dr. Graham at Atlantic.

The suggestion was made in our News Letter about a year ago that the beekeeper should expect to receive a share of the increased yield of legume seed when bees are furnished for its pollination. Such an arrangement has many advantages over that of furnishing bees on the basis of a certain price per colony. The grower pays, and the beekeeper collects payment, in direct proportion to the service actually rendered and both have an interest in securing the greatest possible yield of seed. In the pollination of red clover seed it is vital because red clover is not an accepted source of surplus honey. In the pollination of other legume seed crops it is important because the number of colonies required for thorough and effective pollination is far greater than the number that could be expected to produce a satisfactory surplus of honey from the same acreage.

Reports have come to me that growers are now making inquiries through their State Colleges and Experiment Stations about a proper division of seed between grower and beekeeper. They are, in fact, going much beyond that point and asking about the responsibility be-



tween the grower and the beekeeper for other parts of the production cost, such as seed for planting, fertilization, control of injurious insects and the cost of harvesting. All this is a healthy sign and lends encouragement to my previously expressed thought that a substantial part of the future income from bees will come as payment, in cash or in kind, for pollination service rendered. The subject is worthy of long and serious thought.

Most of my own modest number of colonies are now in alfalfa and red clover fields. Alfalfa seed production in our area is not common and those colonies we have on alfalfa are there on an experimental basis with no definite agreement as to return. On red clover we will get one-half of the seed produced in excess of one bushel per acre and you may be sure our numbers are not limited to one colony per acre.

This same type of arrangement is being used by a large number of beekeepers in various parts of the country this year. We must continue to make such arrangements and we must continue to give serious thought to improving such arrangements. We need to perfect the general outline of such an agreement until we have a pattern for general use which can have the approval and the endorsement of those in our Colleges and Experiment Stations.

The Federation does not hesitate to assume a major part of the credit for bringing about this new practice and on that basis alone it has been worth much more than the total cost of its upkeep to date.

Neither does the Federation hesitate (Please turn to page 505)



Eastern Missouri Honey Plants

By Dr. August P. Beilmann
Missouri Arboretum

AUGUST P. BEILMANN, Superintendent of the Missouri Arboretum, Gray Summit, addressed the members of the St. Louis-St. Louis County Beekeepers' Association at their Annual Field Meet in Kirkwood, Missouri, Sunday, July, 11. His subject was "Eastern Missouri Honey Plants." His address, in part, follows:

After you have set up your bee yard, gotten together your extracting equipment and learned how to manipulate the colonies, then is a good time to begin to wonder where your bees get the nectar which they convert into the honey. In this territory, and for some few miles around St. Louis, the clovers are the outstanding plants for bees. There are two major varieties of sweet clover that produce surplus nectar. The first to flower is the Yellow Bee Clover or Yellow Sweet Clover. This is normally finished the last week of June. The White Sweet Clover begins to flower then and continues, another three or four weeks. Both of these yield heavily on hot days, and the best honey we get comes from them.

We are trying two more forms of this clover, and they may or may not prove valuable. We are also trying a number of other clovers in the hope that the season can be extended by the planting of other species. That's one of the curious and interesting features of bees and honey plants. You can't tell ahead of time how good a plant will be. The Pellett Clover, which is so enthusiastically endorsed by northern beekeepers, is completely unattractive to bees in this territory. Another plant of great

promise, the Bird's Foot Trefoil, is worthless in this territory. We recently began work with Ladino Clover. Although it hasn't been any good in other areas, we may find that it likes our area and will produce nectar.

At Gray Summit, a number of new plants and some of the natives show great promise. You have all read of the Mountain Mint which Pellett is trying to introduce. This plant does very well in our territory and is quite attractive to bees. In fact, the whole mint family contains good honey plants.

Then, there are some native plants, and even trees, which are distinctive because they flower at a time when the clovers are gone, thus bridging the gap from clover bloom to fall flowers. In fall, as you know, we usually get a surplus of Aster, Heartsease, and Golden Rod.

One of the most promising of these 'in between' plants has been the Wooley Buckthorn, a small tree native to the rough land of the Ozarks. This flowers in mid-August when there isn't a thing available for the bees. And it is plants of this character that need investigating and should be planted more widely to take up some of the slack between the two main honey flows.

We do not know all there is to know about the production of nectar. We don't know the role of fertility in the economy of the plant, and we

only guess concerning the effects of day by day weather upon nectar secretion. To produce nectar, a plant must be in active growth. It can't be burned and seared by early drouth. On the other hand, it won't produce much nectar if it rains every day and night. The sweet clovers, for instance, need ample soil moisture and, at the same time, a rather high temperature and dry days for the maximum production of nectar.

Generally speaking, rainy weather washes away the nectar if the flowers afford no protection, or the plant responds to the increased soil moisture and produces a nectar too dilute to be of interest to the bees. It appears that there must be at least fourteen per cent of sugar in nectar to attract bees. Any dilution by rain, dew, or humid weather will make the flowers unattractive.

A great deal of work and investigating is necessary on nectar secretion by plants. And a good deal more is needed to determine what the attractiveness is. In our test planting we hope to carry on some of this work. We will always be able to check on the attractiveness of a plant as we increase our planting. We also may be able to learn some of the underlying reasons why some of the best honey plants fail, and why some of the others do so well.

(Reported by Geo. Nagel).

Correction—

In March, 1948, page 129, Dr. J. E. Eckert, Division of Entomology, of the University of California, has an article entitled "The Present Relation of Agricultural Chemicals to the Beekeeping Industry." He writes:

"My attention has just been called to an error in regard to the amounts of materials which proved lethal to median number of bees. The abbreviation mg. is used, whereas in each case the amount should be expressed in micrograms. Since mg. is the abbreviation for millegram, the error is considerable, as a microgram is one-millionth of a gram. In each case in the article the L/D-50 amount of the different chemicals should be changed to micrograms where the abbreviation mg. is used."

Legumes For Conservation Use

**M. D. Atkins, Agronomist,
Soil Conservation Service Nursery,
Manhattan, Kansas.**

SOIL Conservation Service in this Region is making an intensive observational study of both native and introduced legume species suitable for use in the farm conservation program. This program, started about two years ago, has been intensified during the past year with a native legume survey and collection trip covering parts of the area from northern Oklahoma to the Canadian line and west to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Its primary purpose is to obtain legumes better adapted for use both in grass mixtures and in cultivated crop production particularly in the semi-arid Great Plains Area west of the 25-inch annual rainfall belt. The program may also result in the bringing of certain native legumes into culture that will be of value to the beekeeper looking for additional valuable honey plants.

Diverging briefly from the legume study, little practical use had been made 15 years ago of the native grasses of this region in reestablishing lands unsuitable for crop production to permanent vegetation. At about that time the Soil Conservation Service and a number of the Experiment Stations started studies on the harvesting and cleaning of the native grass seeds and the use of this seed in reestablishing lands to grass under various soil and erosion conditions. As a result of this work, many of the answers are available with respect to use of the native grass species in reseeded.

Although the native legumes are quite widely distributed in native pasture and hay areas, they were not given like attention during this period of observational work with the grasses. Interest was kindled at the Manhattan SCS Nursery in 1945 when grass plots containing a mixture of native legumes appeared to be making a more vigorous growth and greater forage production than adjacent plots containing no legumes. These plots on sloping upland had been seeded in 1940 with a native grass seed mixture of big bluestem, little bluestem, switchgrass, and side-oats grama harvested from native

prairie in northeast Oklahoma. This native mixture also contained seed of three legumes, *Lespedeza capitata*, *Lespedeza stuevei*, and *Desmodium illinoense*, that was harvested with the grass mixture. Clippings were made in these plots in 1945 with the plots containing legumes yielding 7951 pounds of dry forage per acre (6965 pounds of grass and 986 pounds of legumes) while the plots containing no legumes yielded 6344 pounds of forage. While this information is sketchy, it is an indication that the native legumes may give the same sort of boost to native grasses that alfalfa and tame clovers give to tame grass pastures.

With this indication of the value of some of the native legumes, a collection of seed of the native species was begun. Very little information was available on the seeding habits or planting techniques for the various species. Seed was obtained of about 25 native legume species and 20 introductions for planting at the Manhattan Nursery in 1947. The introductions were to be grown in comparison with the natives, and with the common introductions in use in this area. The program was expanded and intensified during the past year with the native legume survey and collection trip over much of the Northern Great Plains. Field observations were made on about 100 native species and specimens collected and identified. Some information was obtained on each species with respect to the soil and climatic conditions in which it was growing, its utilization by livestock, etc. Seed was collected on this trip, and by later follow-up trips, of 50 native species for planting at the nurseries this year along with about 35 introductions. Good strains were obtained of most species in nursery row rows with several species making excellent growth and producing good seed crops. Several of the more promising species have been planted in small close-growing plots in the nursery both alone and in mixtures with grass to observe their performance under these conditions. Follow-

ing are some of the observations made to date as a result of this survey and observational study:

(1) There are many native legumes that have persisted in the range lands, abandoned fields, and waste areas throughout the Northern Great Plains and adjoining foothills.

(2) Many of these legumes are eaten readily by livestock; some are eaten hardly at all; and others are eaten by one class of livestock and not by others.

(3) Some legume species occur over a wide geographical range while others appear to be quite selective occurring only on loose sandy soils, on selenium bearing soils, or in timber or brush areas.

(4) There are definite geographical strains or ecotypes of many of the legume species which are quite different in appearance and growth habit when grown in adjacent nursery rows.

(5) Seed production in the wild varies from sparse to abundant between species and with favorability of sere conditions. Seed production in the nursery varied from nothing to an extreme of 2 pounds of seed per row for different species.

(6) There is a definite indication that some native legume seeds will need to be scarified either mechanically or with acid and some will need to lay in the ground over winter if satisfactory stands are to be obtained, but others germinate readily from spring planting without any seed treatment.

(7) Although examination of nodule development is difficult under field conditions, examination of 38 native and introduced species in the nursery at Manhattan last year showed sparse to abundant root nodulation on 32 species without inoculation.

(8) Several of the native legumes in nursery rows are attracting an abundance of bees during their period of blooming. Observations in the nursery to date by entomologists indicate that most of these are not honey bees.

(9) Several species including As-

tragalus agrestis, *Astragalus striatus*, *Chamaecrista fasciculata*, *Dalea alpecuroides*, *Vicia americana* var. *linearis*, *Lathyrus eucosmos*, *Petalostenon* sp., and *Lathyrus stipulaceus* var. *incanus* of the natives and *Lespedeza daurica* *shimadae*, *Medicago falcata*, *Lathyrus tuberosus*, *Coronilla varia*, and *Astragalus cicer* of the introductions are showing promise for conservation use, and seed supplies of these species will be increased to permit additional testing.

(Presented at Annual Meeting, National Federation of Beekeepers' Associations, at Lincoln, Nebraska, July 12, 1948).

Straw Skeps Available

An insistent demand led the American Bee Journal to import from Holland a few straw skeps for formal gardens and for exhibits and roadside stands. These have come to hand. They are made of rye straw bound with blackberry thongs and measure about 18 inches each way. Available at \$10.00 each. Mailing weight about 10 pounds. Will fill orders as long as the stock lasts.

Some Comments

By Allen Latham

On page of 398 of ABJ catmints are described as sources of honey. In the case of our common catnip I feel pretty sure that it is of little value to bees. A. C. Miller used to call it the tipling bar of the bees, suggesting that the bees loved the flavor but gathered little or no surplus from it.

Although I agree with Howard Rock (page 400) that the race of bee has much to do with good wintering, I do not consider that the most important factor. Given the proper conditions we can winter all the races fairly well.

E. S. Miller, on page 406, gives some questionable suggestions about the use of asphalt to preserve bottom-boards. Several years ago I made hives with celotex, coating

"Bee Business" for Southern California

An advertising paper, "Bee Business" of Southern California, has been launched to be sent free to all registered beekeepers in the area; Earl D. Strang and Marquita Strang, publishers, at Los Angeles. The first issue covers Los Angeles County and from this start it is soon hoped to secure coverage for all of Southern California.

The advantage is to the advertiser and he pays the cost. The beekeeper gets it free and it reaches all registered beekeepers, big and little.

The Decent Retail Cut

We have noticed a wide variation in the per cent of profit that different stores take when they buy and retail honey, in five-pound packs especially. Bear in mind that Mr. Merchant must make expenses and some profit. Also remember that a five-pound pail or jar gives him very little trouble. It is not expensive to keep, it does not require special conditions or refrigeration, and does not shrink

or spoil. It requires no expense for wrapping, not even a paper sack. There is no labor involved. The containers are already weighed and so he is spared that trouble too.

So it seems that the beekeeper who sells to the merchant should get a fairly high per cent of what the consumer pays for the pail he gets at the store. He is in line for a higher per cent than he would receive if his product did not have the above-mentioned easy handling and selling qualities.

Edw. Trimble, Minn.

John J. Metress

John J. Metress, in his third successive year as president of Rockland County (N. Y.) Beekeepers Association, died suddenly August 26 in Pearl River, N. Y. His death was due to a heart attack, following a day of strenuous work in his apiary in very hot weather. He had just passed his 57th birthday. As a mark of respect and liking in which he was held, his funeral was attended by a large delegation of his fellow beekeepers, as well as by delegations from American Legion, the Knights of Columbus, and the Dexter Folder Company, where he had been employed for many years.

John Metress was widely known among eastern beekeepers, both for his sound knowledge of beekeeping, and for his great enthusiasm. He had been a member of the Rockland County Beekeepers Association since its founding, ten years ago, and played an energetic part in the celebration of the association's tenth anniversary last summer.

His position in the Dexter Folder Company, as chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Machinist's Union in that plant, was one of great importance both to his employers and to his fellow employees.

Wainwright Evans,
New York.

Assessment Method For Institute Support

At a recent meeting of the Rusk-Sawyer Beekeepers' Association held at Ladysmith, Wisconsin, it was voted to assess all members 5 cents per colony of bees as a means of raising money for a donation to the American Honey Institute.

It was felt that a greater effort should be made to advertise honey and that this way of raising funds would give results.

Eva L. Nelson, Sec.



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poison spray and dust effects, scientific bee breeding, disease and sulphur drugs, honey plants, honey storage and uses.

While Dr Milum's report may not yet be complete, it is the nearest we have ever had to a condensed schedule of what the different states are

doing in teaching, extension and research, and he is to be commended not only in securing the information but in putting it in such usable form.

No attempt is made in his report to cover the various stations of the National Bee Culture Laboratory, nor the similar stations in Canada.

This magazine in due course hopes to cover these fields for our readers since there seems to be a definite lack of information and in some instances mis-information as to the part played in research by these nation wide institutions as well as by those of the various states.



Why Organize?

By C. R. Walker

SINCE considerable space in the bee journals is being devoted to the matter of "organizing" beekeepers, it would be appropriate to discuss the objectives of "organizing" and what benefits can come from it.

We desire to discuss the question only from the standpoint of honest motives. We shall take it for granted that beekeepers as a whole do not desire to organize to have a "pressure group" that will be able, by virtue of numbers or money, to influence legislative bodies for special privileges or advantages that can not be shown by sound evidence to be of benefit to others as well as to beekeepers. We shall assume that such organizations will not be used for maintenance of prices above the value of goods delivered or for the benefit of any group of beekeepers over any other group or industry.

During the period of the war just closed beekeepers were short of help and short of materials, but succeeded in increasing the food supply of the nation by increased honey production, increased wax production for war uses, and increased the number of colonies of bees for purposes of pollination. Because of these things the public has come to know

more about the beekeeper and his importance to agriculture in its relation to the general economy of the nation. It would seem that now as never before the beekeeper is on the threshold of having his work recognized for its true value and that steps taken in the right direction will benefit the whole industry.

Since it has long been known that communal life has been the most successful, we may review what is accomplished in it to find the advantages of a beekeeper's organization; and what could be a better example of communal life than the hive of bees, although naturally the individual beekeeper will not always stand in the same relation to other beekeepers as a bee to the rest of the hive.

When a young bee emerges from the cell, it is scarcely able to care for itself and contributes very little for a while to the good of the colony. When the beginning beekeeper starts his work with bees, he is much the same position. He must depend on others for his bees, his hives, his foundation, his tools, and his information if he is to have any degree of success. These he secures through catalogs and books furnished by

others. If the beekeepers were so organized that every beekeeper large or small were a member, it would be a much simpler problem to meet the needs of supply for the beginner as well as for others. Over a period of a few years it could be quite accurately determined how much foundation, how many hives, what tools, and how many bees are necessary each year on the average for replacement and expansion. The problem of supply would thus become much easier and surer for both the manufacturer and the purchaser.

An individual bee in a colony could scarcely protect itself from a destructive animal or from other natural forces, but collectively bees can take care of themselves pretty well; and in a similar fashion the bigger the organization of beekeepers, the greater will be their collective voice in informing the public of the importance of the industry and the greater will be the spread of the information about it. Had there been no organization of beekeepers to inform legislators during the war of the importance of bees in wax production, pollination and the use of honey as food, no materials would have been available to meet

the needs of the industry; and had all beekeepers been members of some organization, the task would have been much easier. So far, outside of war years, there has been little difficulty in securing needed raw materials for manufacture of bee supplies; but with the rapid decline of our natural resources, there may come a time when allotment of raw materials is the rule, and then organization will be necessary for survival.

An individual bee in a hive collects

an apparently insignificant amount of honey, but when the collection of all is added together, there is a considerable amount. Each beekeeper may think that the few cents or the few dollars put into an association will do little good or none at all, but if all beekeepers were members, the total amount would make a fund which could be used not only to inform the public about the value of honey as a food and the value of bees for pollination, but there would be some surplus to aid in carrying on

investigations of all kinds and to inform the members of the association of new discoveries, processes, and methods of importance in beekeeping.

Thus we see that the advantages of communal life apply and that "on the whole, and in the long run" all beekeepers will benefit by working together through well directed association and that the associations in turn can be of much more service to the members as the membership increases.

— Colorado

Wintering Bees

By Walter Diehnelt

EVERY year we read a lot about wintering bees, and winter losses. I would like to give you my experiences and the reason we have perfected an insulated and ventilated cover.

First, let me say that my family has been in the commercial bee business for some 90 years. About 35 years ago my father kept about 300 colonies of bees in one yard and they were wintered in the cellar. When we took them out in spring and found one or two dead hives we examined them very thoroughly to try and find the reason, as we usually wintered one hundred per cent. At that time all hives were wintered in the cellar, in one story which was scaled carefully to assure ample supply of feed. These hives were then placed on shelves with a 6 inch space above the hive. The top and inner cover were removed and queen excluder placed over the frames—allowing bees to travel over the top of the frames. We then covered each hive with a cotton quilt about one inch thick, this allowing all excess moisture to evaporate. With this method we always had very good results; no losses.

With the coming of trucks and out-yards a change had to be made to allow outside wintering. Keeping in mind the system used successfully in cellar wintering, about 25 years ago I built outside winter cases. These cases were made of 1x2 uprights and laths, covered with medium roofing paper. They were large enough for two hives and were

collapsible. Some of them are still being used.

Again we wintered in one story, carefully scaling each hive to assure sufficient feed. Tops and inner covers removed, the queen excluders were covered with burlap bags. The case was then filled with straw—about 6 inches over the top and about 2 inches around the back and two sides. A loose fitting cover on top completed the case.

This method also proved very satisfactory—as in cellar wintering all moisture was allowed to leave the hive, assuring a healthy hive. In this manner we have wintered without loss, either from starvation, dysentery or other causes. (You must, however, have a hive with a good queen and strong enough in bees to protect the queen from cold).

Some years ago we built several covers with these thoughts in mind; 1—Ventilation; 2—Insulation; 3—Durability; 4—Robber proof; 5—Labor Saving.

These covers were placed over one story hives without inner covers but with excluders still in place, allowing bees to cross top bars. After examining the hives repeatedly during the winter we found them to be dry at all times, due to the fact that the moisture could escape. Bees in fine condition.

You will ask, why eliminate moisture from the hive? We have found that the bees in a dry hive have unnoticeable amount of nosema spores, while a poorly ventilated hive with

moisture showed an outstanding number of spores.

In the past few years we have made hundreds of tests for nosema. We used hives packed with 6 inches of straw on top, hives with the insulated and ventilated cover, two brood chamber hives with top entrance, and hives with only the bottom entrance. Our tests showed conclusively that the hive with the insulated and ventilated cover was free of Nosema, while hives with no ventilation showed a large amount of accumulated moisture on the inner side of the cover. This moisture was laden with nosema spores. The tests were made with a Bausch-Lomb Microscope—magnifying 430 times. This moisture on the roof of a hive will form in drops and fall onto the cluster of bees seemingly spreading the disease.

Since this test proved so satisfactory, we used about 500 of these covers on our hives last winter, placing them next to packed hives—wintering about 1500 colonies in all. The 500 insulated and ventilated covers were scattered in our 25 yards giving us a good check. All hives wintered with the insulated and ventilated cover were in good condition.

We feel this cover is just as important in spring and early summer, as the cool nights in spring will cause a lot of condensation in the hive. Tests show that where ordinary metal roofs were used, drops of water would be visible, on the

inside of the cover, early in the morning as late as May 1.

We omit using an inner cover until the first supers are placed on the hive. The inner cover prevents the bees from building comb on the cover in the summer. The inner cover is removed again in November.

The insulated and ventilated covers are from six to eight degrees cooler in summer and retain the hive temperature longer in the fall and winter, thus giving the bees a chance to cluster after sudden drop in temperature. They winter bees better. You must start however with a good healthy colony.

Wisconsin.

Queens by Airmail To Canada

C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist for Canada advises that the Canadian postal authorities have just issued a bulletin advising that "effective immediately, queen bees and their attendants may be accepted for transmission over air mail services to places in the United States and Canada when prepaid at the regular air mail rate of postage." The concession was granted through the efforts of the Canadian Beekeeping Council. No provision for packages.

"Grooming Dance of Honeybees"

Dr. V. G. Milum has an interesting paper in Vol. 40 of the Illinois Academy of Science Transactions on "The Grooming Dance of Honeybees." Seems that some of these bees are customers while others act as barbers. Barbers may or may not accept the invitation of the customer bees for a facial. Milum hasn't decided whether they may be on strike at certain times. Nor does he reveal the price of barber services.

Bee Gathered Pollen On Pacific Coast

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Division of Bee Culture, under the authorship of George H. Vansell and Frank E. Todd, and in cooperation with the University of California, under date of July, 1948, has issued Circular E-749, "Bee Gathered Pollen in

Various Localities on the Pacific Coast." It is a study of pollen gathering by pollen traps in 33 places. The results indicate that in certain localities trapping of pollen in quantities for commercial use might be possible.

"The quantity of pollen available has a bearing on beekeeping possibilities. In the Sacramento Valley, which has a tremendous supply of pollen from deciduous fruits, is the important package producing area of the west. A good colony needs 40 pounds of pollen for optimum brood rearing and a comb of brood requires about a comb of pollen.

The protein and fat content is low in some pollens and high in others. So pollen varies in its value for brood.—Some plants greatly surpass others as sources of pollen." A good honey plant may be a poor pollen plant. Also some plants that have abundant pollen are not attractive to bees.

The study shows that we know little yet about pollen collecting habits, optimum sources, or the commercial possibilities of pollen collecting.

"The Minnesota Beekeeper"

Vol. 1, No. 1, of the "Minnesota Beekeeper" has just appeared. It is the official organ of the Minnesota Beekeepers' Association and will appear quarterly. Formerly their proceedings were a part of the "Minnesota Horticulturist." The magazine may be obtained in connection with annual dues of the Association at \$3.00. C. D. Floyd at University Farm, St. Paul, is the secretary.

"Experimental Feeding of Sulpha"

A reprint of Michigan Quarterly Bulletin is of 8 pages and entitled "Experimental Feeding of Sulphathiazole Syrup to Bees." R. H. Kelty wrote it. He concludes that colonies may be enabled to remove all visible evidence of the disease by such feeding, but "that the evidence of disease may reappear if such feeding is discontinued, particularly if there is a reserve supply of diseased food in the hive."

Queen Rearing at Home



"Here are some of my queen rearing nuclei at home. In the background of the picture you can see the parent colony with the nucs set around it. My little girl, Phyllis Jean, and I are standing out in front."

This comes from Mr. Frank E. McLaughlin, president of the Western Missouri Beekeepers' Association, in Kansas City. By this method he has

good, tested queens to take to his outyards whenever they are needed. Such queens are easy to introduce, whether in the flow or at other times.

McLaughlin's association is a hum-dinger with several hundred members that really turn out for meetings. The Kansas City area is full of enthusiasts, most of them sidelineers, but nevertheless earnest, commercial-type beekeepers.



The Inspector's Job

These pictures of Indiana's late Inspector, James E. Starkey, have been in our files for some time and were obtained on different occasions during his long service to the state. Seldom do pictures show so graphically how the efficient inspector does his work. At upper left, Starkey and two Killions, A. J. and Carl, our Illinois inspector, are in a three cornered gab-fest over some weighty matter; upper right, is a typical Starkey audience. Our guess is that

he is showing his listeners how to find a queen, or do some other routine apiary job; in the bottom picture, Jim is really himself and he seems to be fishing in one of those big tubs of man-sized fish that Lee Stewart used to plant for just such fun at his famous Wabash Valley Roundups.

So, though an inspector is an inspector and his job is disease control, his teachings mean just as much to the industry as his badge and Starkey was first of all a teacher.



Fire Every 15 Minutes

The National Fire Protection Association, Boston, Mass., send a picture of a burning farm house with the figures to show that a similar farm fire occurs every fifteen minutes. Most fires like it are caused by carelessness and failure to use fire resistant building materials. Sparks falling on flammable roofing is the principal hazard. Apparently fire prefers the farmers. Last year fires caused 11,000 deaths, - 3500 of them on farms. Fire Prevention Week is October 3-9. What can you do to safeguard yourself and your property from fire loss?

Minnesota- North Dakota At Detroit Lakes

J. A. Munro, North Dakota Entomologist, took these three group pictures at the joint meeting of Minnesota and North Dakota beekeepers, at Detroit Lakes, in July. Looking at the original photographs quite a number of friends and acquaintances can easily be recognized. Faces are never that clear in a metal engraving but maybe those who attended can at least identify themselves in the groups and perhaps some of those who were there among whom old friendships were renewed and new friendships established.



Iowa Apiarist Report

The report of the Iowa State apiarist for 1947 is now ready. It is a book of 125 pages with more than 100 pages devoted to "A Manual for Beginners." Instead of the usual papers from the beekeepers' convention the greater part of the book is given over to a discussion of the problems of the beginners with bees.

It is divided into 17 chapters covering the whole field of management and very well illustrated. It appears to be one of the most complete beginner's books so far issued for free distribution.

To secure a copy write to F. B. Paddock, State Apiarist, Ames, Iowa.



The Program and Purposes of National Federation

(Continued from page 496)

tate to assume major credit for bringing about a closer, almost an intimate, relationship between beekeeping and the soil conservation service, and it must not be overlooked that their recommendations of today have every chance of becoming the standard practices of tomorrow. Upon their recognition of the need for effective pollination and their recognition of the need for continuous sources of nectar and pollen throughout the growing season will depend, in large measure, our bee pasture of the future.

(To be continued in November)



Honey Institute

Serendipity!

Scientists all over the world claim that odd-sounding word as their battle cry for freedom of research. The word was used during the war when military secrets hinging around the atom bomb kept scientists from free exchange of information.

"Science," they objected, "arrives at its most important discoveries through accidental developments in research—or serendipity. The scientist must be free to follow these unexpected results of an experiment and bring them to a logical conclusion."

You know that beekeeping is a science. But have you ever tried serendipity?

Serendipity is the art of 1) observing and analyzing a process, 2) heeding new, unexpected developments, and then 3) taking advantage of those developments to convert them to your own use. Penicillin is a result of serendipity. The beekeeping industry is dotted with such examples — producers and packers who have developed new equipment, new methods, new organizations because they were aware of serendipity.

All it demands of you is an active and intelligent interest in your particular branch of science—beekeeping. It demands that you must be constantly on your toes, watching for new industry developments, new trends in the honey market, new methods of selling your honey, so that when the unexpected does happen you will be able "to bring it to a logical conclusion."

In other words, you must be alert.

Cranberry Pudding

2 cups large cranberries out in two
and mixed with 1½ cups flour
2/3 cup honey
1/3 cup hot water
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon baking powder

Add dry ingredients to the cranberries mixed with the flour. Mix honey and hot water and add. Put in

steamer and steam two hours. Serve with the following honey sauce.

Honey Sauce

½ cup butter 2 eggs, slightly beaten
2/3 cup honey ½ cup lemon juice
2 tablespoons flour ½ pint whipped cream

Mix and cook first four ingredients slowly in double boiler until thickened. Remove from fire. Add lemon juice. When cool and ready to serve, fold in whipped cream.

There! That's an example of serendipity. You were reading an article about a new word and suddenly you came across a recipe unexpectedly stuck into the copy. Perhaps you wonder what on earth it's doing there.

Here's the explanation: that recipe is a direct result of the fact that you are reading an article by the American Honey Institute. The Institute, as you know, distributes honey recipes throughout the country. It is natural for a recipe to pop up in an article from the Institute, but yet it was unexpected. The wise beekeeper will take this unexpected development and as the third step dictates, put it to his own advantage. He will give it to his wife so she can try it out. He will put it in a local ad in the home town paper so that it will reach many, many potential customers; he will make copies for his best customers to urge them to buy more honey—in other words, he will use a little of his own serendipity.

The very best example of serendipity in the honey industry is the American Honey Institute. In 1928 a hurried telegram to Mr. Lewis Parks, of the G. B. Lewis Company, Watertown, Wisconsin, seeking his support of a promotional stunt featuring honey with biscuits gave Mr. Parks the unexpected, yet significant idea that honey should have its own promotional organization.

Thus began the American Honey Institute.

The Institute has followed this policy of alertness and willingness

to accept new ideas ever since its birth. It is just as important that the beekeeper himself be alert and able to accept unexpected turns in the honey industry.

For example, what beekeeper today doesn't know that the honey market "ain't what it used to be"? But how many of you are facing that fact with an all-out effort of sales promotion? And we mean an "all-out" effort; not just a trickle of enthusiasm here and there. The American Honey Institute, the promotional organization that wages a continuous, effective war against sales resistance, jumps at the chance to use serendipity to your best advantage.

Let's see how it has been done:

—Yesterday a calendar that came to our office featured a honey recipe from the Institute on the back of one of its pages. Although we don't furnish concerns with exclusive releases for calendars, we were pleased to find that our recipes were making their way into other unexpected channels of distribution. Continued vigilance and effort by the Institute will bring forth more unexpected results—serendipity!

—In the same mail was a radio script from the Illinois Extension Service based around a cookie recipe from the files of the Institute. Again an unexpected surprise—again, serendipity!

—One of our releases that was used by a Wisconsin paper was headed with this good bit of promotion: "Honey Adds New Zip to Vegetables." This snappy headline, which was a surprise to the Institute, undoubtedly attracted many readers to this article.

—This postcard message in response to one of our ads in Hygeia is the pleasant reaction of a rural nurse to honey:

"Just saw your ad on honey in Hygeia—We had bees on our farm

and I had all the honey I could eat. I still love it! If more children ate honey I believe there would be less polio . . ."

We had never thought of that. Had you? Had your customers?

—The picture that accompanies this article is a result of serendipity. Because of close cooperation between the cranberry industry and the American Honey Institute a recent edition of their cranberry publication carried a full page article on cranberries and honey. We were surprised and delighted!

The most amazing thing about this phenomenon, however, is that serendipity increases multifold with each successive use of it. Here's how:

You sell honey. You know that honey has turned from a sellers' market to a buyers' market. You know that in order to keep up the honey demand only highest quality

honey must be offered to the consumer. So you use only the best methods of production, the best methods of packing. Your final honey product is top quality.

But you find that something, someone must urge the American public to try your product, to make the initial purchase so that your quality honey can re-sell itself the next time. Here's where you use serendipity. You've recognized this lag in the honey market and now you're going to do something about it.

You support the American Honey Institute.

Now the Institute takes up where you left off. With your same idea of enlarging the honey market, of taking last year's crop off the shelves and making this year's crop move fast, the Institute is taking advantage of every means of publicity it can to create honey demand. Housewives

are the best potential honey buyers. The Institute works through all media which will reach the housewife in order to make her reach for the honey jar when she starts to cook.

Once a honey cook always a honey cook. The recipes that the Institute furnishes the homemaker show her the innumerable and varied uses of honey. Soon she will discover her own honey serendipity—her own individual ways of cooking with honey.

So that's how it works. You start the whole process of serendipity by cooperating with the American Honey Institute. The Institute in turn creates a public interest in honey. The public—the housewife and her family—consumes your honey and in the act of consumption, creates a further demand.

You see? That's serendipity!



Cranberry pudding and honey sauce



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PREVIEWS

OF COMING EVENTS

Morris County Branch (N. J.) Oct. 2 —Berkshire Valley

The Morris County Branch of the New Jersey Beekeepers Association will hold its third Field Meeting of the season at Bob Lecher's Poultry Farm, R. D. No. 1, Berkshire Valley, N. J. on Saturday, October 2, 1948. The meeting will start promptly at 2:00 P. M.

An interesting program has been arranged to deal with the timely subjects of:

How a small beekeeper can handle his honey crop from the hive to the bottle.

How to prepare the colonies for wintering.

The A. I. Root Company has donated a Standard Hive, complete, which will be given away as a door prize at this meeting to some luck member.

Anyone interested in bees is cordially invited to attend this meeting.

Kansas State—Tonganoxie—Oct. 3

The fall meeting of the Kansas State Association will be held at Tonganoxie, Sunday, October 3. Tonganoxie is twenty-four miles west of Kansas City. A basket dinner at noon will be followed by the business session and a discussion period with national bee men present such as Kelley, Haseman, Childers and Pratt.

O. A. Keene, President,
By Daryl R. Meredith.

Westchester County (N. Y.) New Rochelle, October 17

The first indoor meeting of the Westchester County Beekeepers Association will be held on Sunday, October 17, 1948, at 2:30 P. M. at the Odd Fellows Hall, 20 Lockwood Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Following the business meeting, instructive movies will be shown and refreshments served. Visitors are always welcome.

B. F. Müller, Publicity.

Western Missouri Association— Tonganoxie, October 3

This is a joint meeting with the Kansas State Association, in the

Tonganoxie High School, October 3, starting at ten in the morning. Everyone please bring a basket lunch to be served cafeteria style at noon. Speakers will be Dr. Leonard Haseman of the University of Missouri, and L. F. Childers, New Franklin, Missouri, Walter Kelley of Paducah, Kentucky, and F. L. Swanson, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mrs. H. J. Schaffer,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Wisconsin Association—Fond du Lac —October 27-28

The Wisconsin Association will hold its annual convention at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, during Honey Week, Wednesday and Thursday, October 27 and 28.

Maine Association—Augusta —October 28

There will be an important meeting of the Maine State Association, at Maine State Grange Home, Augusta, October 28, at ten in the morning, standard time.

Edward M. Wills, Sec.

South Dakota Association— Spearfish—November 6

A meeting of the South Dakota Association will be held at Spearfish, November 6, the first Saturday in the month.

H. E. More, Sec.-Treas.

North Jersey (N. J.) Dates to Remember

Second Annual Honey Exhibition
—October 29-30. Second Annual
Dinner, Friday, November 5.

The Royal Jewelers Membership trophy will be awarded at the dinner along with the ribbons for the Honey Exhibition.

Manitoba Beekeepers Convention. Winnipeg, October 26-27

The annual convention of the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association will be held at the Marlborough Hotel in Winnipeg on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 26th and 27th. Program will include educational

talks and demonstrations, business session, social functions, equipment displays and a honey competition. Beekeepers and all who are interested in beekeeping are welcome.

E. C. Martin,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Alberta Convention Calgary—October 26 - 27

The Alberta Association will hold their annual convention in the Pallister Hotel in Calgary on October 26th and 27th.

Mrs. Roy M. Hanlan.

Southern Conference Greensboro, S. C.—November 12-13

While we do not have the details of the program, the Southern States Beekeeping Conference has planned a big time meeting at Greensboro, November 12-13. We hope to have the full program in the November issue. Meantime set your sails for Greensboro and you will not regret it. If you want to find out about accommodations or advance details write to G. H. Wicht, President of the Southern Conference, at Hattiesburg, Miss.

Texas Association—A. & M. College College Station—October 18-19

PROGRAM

Monday—October 18th:—

8:30 a. m. Registration—Y M C A Lobby.

9:00 a. m. Opening Session—YMCA Chapel.

11:00 a. m. Queen Production: John G. Miller, Corpus Christi; A. R. Atherton, Kenedy; J. D. Yancy, Bay City; Discussion led by R. Stanley Weaver, Jr., Navasota.

11:30 a. m. National Federation of Bee Keepers Association.

1:00 p. m. Luncheon, Informal—Sbiza Hall Cafeteria.

2:00 p. m. Recognition of Visitors and representatives of Regional Associations.

Legumes Grown for Soil Conservation and Seed Production in Texas—Philip F. Allan, Chief Regional Biology Division, USDA, Ft. Worth.

Clover and Vetch Honey Production—Carl S. Guthrie, Dallas.

Honey Production Tests—Mrs. L. A. M. Barnette, Bellaire.

Cut Comb Honey Production—G. O. Stroope, Waxahachie. Discussion led by B. G. Burleson, Midlothian.

How Nurserymen Can Benefit Beekeepers—Geo. M. Jeffus, Crockett.

Beeswax and its Uses—M. G. Dadant, American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

History of Beekeeping in Texas—Miss Thelma Burleson, Waxahachie. 7:00 p. m. Banquet in Sbiza Hall.

Tuesday—October 19th:

8:00 a. m. Modern Honey House Equipment—D. C. Babcock, A. I. Root Co. of Texas.

Modern Beekeeping Methods—L. W. Lang, Llano; F. E. Jackson, Cameron; Discussion led by Charles S. Engle, Beeville.

Honey Marketing—Whitman Coffey, Whitset; Discussion led by Nelson Ross, Corsicana.

United States of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Represented by S. E. McGregor, Division Bee Culture, Madison, Wisc.

Beekeeping at the Turn of the Century—Mrs. T. W. Burleson, Waxahachie; H. B. Parks, College Station; Guy LeSturgeon, Houston; E. B. Ault, Weslaco. Discussion led by H. E. Graham, Cameron.

Bee Research Program in Texas—Dr. H. G. Johnston, Head Department Entomology, A & M College, College Station.

Bee Poisoning Problems—General discussion. Leader to be selected.

1:00 p. m. Luncheon—Sbiza Hall Cafeteria. Informal.

2:00 p. m. Business Session.

A. W. Bulay, President.

Iowa Annual

Ames, November 18-19

"The Annual Meeting of the Iowa Beekeepers Association will be held at Ames on November 18 and 19 as an affiliated organization of the Iowa State Horticultural Society. Full details of the program will be made available in the near future."

F. B. Paddock,
Extension Apiarist.

"Der Weg zur Besten Honigbiene"

Hans Pascheta, a young Austrian, and breeder of Carniolan queens, is the author of a 325-page, illustrated, board-bound book entitled, "Der Weg zur besten Honigbiene."

While specializing in bee breeding, the book is a complete text. Price not given, but probably about \$3. The book is published by Ploetz & Theiss, Wolfsberg, Karnten, Austria. Now that we have an opportunity of special breeding work we need to know more about the Carniolan race. Too bad the regulations cannot be amended to allow occasional importations of queens for testing.

Fall Requeening for Swarm Control

Try young laying, leather colored queens. Italian Three-Banded Bees. Season April 1 to October 31. Located near Dallas Texas.

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Special to end of season. Will replace any queen, that does not introduce, as directed. Postpaid, AIR MAIL with health certificate, directions and in standard cages. We Satisfy.

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FIRST LESSONS IN BEEKEEPING by C. P. Dadant, (revised by M. G. and J. C. Dadant). A reliable guide to things you must know. \$1.00.

American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Ill.

Classified Advertisements

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CAUCASIAN and CARNIOLAN package bees. Booking orders for 1949. Send for prices. Tillery Brothers, Greenville, Ala.

GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS, the best of quality, 1 to 25, \$1.00 each; 25 up 90c each. Health certificate with every order; Carolina Bee Farm, W. O. Curtis, Mgr., Graham, North Carolina.

BREWER'S LINE-BRED CAUCASIAN QUEENS—90c each; 100 and up, 75c. Brewer Brothers Apiaries, 3616 Caucasian Circle, Tampa 9, Florida.

ITALIAN QUEENS — \$7.00 per dozen. Every queen guaranteed and sent Air Mail. Walter D. Leverette, Box 364, Fort Pierce, Florida.

CAUCASIAN QUEENS to fill your hives with gentle, high-producing bees. Howard E. Crom, Rt. 1, Box 75, Ripon, Calif.

PACKAGE BEES, QUEENS, Italians. Circular free. Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Alabama.

HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED
WANTED—Comb honey. Also extracted. Weldon Bee Farms, Warrensburg, Mo.

WANTED—Buckwheat extracted honey. Send sample and state delivered price. Eastern Food Products, 115 Division Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

WANT TO BUY—Chunk and section comb honey, truckload lots. Homer Godwin, Emison, Indiana.

NEW-NEW-NEW—A Honey Sales Service providing valuable advantages to both producers and buyers. Write Modern Marketing, Inc., Durango, Colorado.

HONEY AND WAX WANTED. Mail sample. Advise quantity. Bryant & Sawyer, 2425 Hunter St., Los Angeles, Calif.

COMB HONEY WANTED—Advise quantity, grade, price wanted and how packed. Bank reference furnished on request. F. H. Hauck, P. O. Box 84, Kew Gardens, New York.

WANTED—Honey and Beeswax. State amount, kind and best price in first letter. Guy Polley, Nevada, Iowa.

WANTED — Extracted honey, white or light amber, in 60's. State price in first letter. Ed. Heldt, 1004 W. Washington St., Bloomington, Illinois

HONEY WANTED—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 1360 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

HONEY FOR SALE

HONEY—Can or carloads. Good quality. Russell D. Smalley, Beaver, Iowa.

SWEET CLOVER HONEY in sixty pound cans. (White to water White). In car or truck load lots. Address J. D. Overbey, Bruce, South Dakota.

NEW CROP OF HONEY shipped daily from producer in Florida. Pure orange blossom, 5-lb. pail \$2.25. Pure Florida cut comb honey, 5-lb. pail \$2.75. No C.O.D. orders; all shipments prepaid. E. R. Raley, Box 1610, Daytona Beach, Florida.

THREE TONS light color clover in 60's, 15c lb. 75 supers shallow frame comb honey, 20c lb. 600 sections, 25c each. F.O.B. Roy Bunker, Council Grove, Kans.

CLOVER HONEY, No. 1, white extracted,

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Rates of advertising in this classified department are thirteen cents per word, including name and address. Minimum ad, ten words.

As a measure of precaution to our readers we require reference of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other references with your copy.

Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on combs must guarantee them free from disease or state exact condition, or furnish certificate of inspection from authorized inspector. The conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

16c per lb. in 60's. Ask for prices on section and chunk comb. Lose Brothers, 206 E. Jefferson, Louisville, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—18,000 lbs. white clover honey in 60's. Finest quality. Mrs. Grace Keister, Rt. No. 1, Monroe, Wisconsin.

CLOVER HONEY in new 60-lb cans, 12c. Order from ad. Ohmert Bee Farms, Dubuque, Iowa.

500 cases fancy comb honey, \$7.00 case. Several hundred 60's strained honey, amber, \$7.00. White, clear, \$8.50 can. Cut comb in tin pails, 25c lb. Home Nursery, Cuba, Kansas.

FOR SALE

66 COLONIES near Detroit. Two-story, few one, \$6 and \$ 9, 20 or more; \$530 for all, or trade for car. Riley, 14647 Oldham, Wyandotte, Michigan.

FOR SALE—2,000 supers with 9 drawn combs, \$2 each. 400 metal top covers with liners, 30c each. 400 empty 10-frame hive bodies with tops and bottoms, \$1.50 each. 45-frame extractor, capping dryer, 3 electric motors, honey tanks and pumps. Stored in Pomona, Calif. Harry Heath, 3512 W. 79th St., Inglewood, Calif.

400 colonies with winter honey, 3-story 10-frame factory hives, \$10.00. Also extra supers and equipment. Inspection certificate. Victor Huddle, Greenview, Calif.

FOR SALE—Complete 300 colony outfit. Factory made, full depth ten-frame equipment. No disease. Priced to sell. Louis F. Schuetz, Carroll, Iowa.

200 LBS. Dadant wired brood foundation 10 11/16" deep, \$85.00 per 100 lbs. 50-lbs. Dadant wired super foundation 5 11/16" deep, \$44.00 for lot. New M. D. supers, frames, etc., at discount. Bees and equipment for sale, any quantity. Also warehouse and locations. H. A. Sundean, Crookston, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—One Senior Brand capping melter, used but good, \$30.00 f. o. b. Florida. Folding steel steps for your truck, new, \$20.00 each. 110 volt AC electric power plants, 2500 watt. Ideal for lights and power for shop and extracting house. Used but A-1 condition, \$198.00. Again we are now building comb foundation machinery to order. Package bees comb foundation for sale. Also good used beehives. Write us about your needs. No doubt we have something here you can use. Hyland Apiaries, West Elkton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—230 colonies bees, 3-story, strong, full honey for winter. Inspected. M. W. Harvey, Rt. 2, Box 301, Sebastopol, California.

FOR SALE—1, 2 and 3-lb. honey jars, 3/4, 4 1/2 and 5 1/2 cents each. Box 783, Dillon, Montana.

FOR SALE—Over 300-1 1/2 story colonies bees, extra fine equipment, no disease, priced reasonable. Guy Polley, Nevada, Iowa.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—340 colonies bees and equipment. Disease free. White clover and alsike region. Write Duane C. Griggs, Washington, Iowa.

FOR SALE—1500 2-story colonies of bees 900 nuclei. Excellent condition, absolutely no disease, you can get your money back from packages in spring. Some location goes with bees if wanted, will move bees any direction within 100 miles from Sacramento, California. Retiring from business. Will sell very reasonable. George J. Triphon, 505 Blackwood St., North Sacramento, California.

300 HIVES standard, 10-fr. 200 with bees. Supers good, wired foundation. State inspected. 30-frame extractor-melter, all necessary equipment. At a bargain. Leo Bear 1204 Sixth Avenue North, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

600 COLONIES bees, 2 story heavy with honey \$10.00 each. Also complete equipment for operation of 800 colonies. Inspection certificate furnished. Northern Michigan Apiaries, Petoskey, Michigan.

FOR SALE—1,000 colonies bees \$10.00 each. Truck and locations included. Liberal terms. Eugene Walker, Gridley, Calif.

FULLY EQUIPPED 550 colony bee business. Complete information on request. R. Griggs, Hancock, Iowa.

SURPLUS—400 colonies in Florida, full of bees and honey. All or part. Suitable for package bees or honey production. Information on request. Box 1610, care American Bee Journal.

POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

WANTED—Party to operate package bee and queen business of 1,000 colonies in the South, on shares. Must know the business, be financially able to operate. Permanent position. Give references. Plenty of customers. Modern house and equipment. Immediate possession. Write Box AE, care of American Bee Journal.

WANTED—A young man that is interested in operating 500 to 600 colonies. Mostly extracted honey production. Good working conditions. State age, height, experience and wages expected in first letter. References. Must be a total abstainer from liquor. Work begins March 15, 1949. Box HP, care of American Bee Journal.

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LEWIS BEE SUPPLIES and Dadant's wired foundation. Prompt shipment from stock. Simeon B. Beiler, Intercourse, Pa.

In the **WINONA, MINNESOTA** area, BEE-KEEPERS enjoy LOWER PRICES and BETTER SERVICE on Honey Containers, Window and Packing Cartons; also Macy Electric Uncapping Knives. They order from **ROBB BROTHERS STORE**, 578 E. 4th St., Winona, Minnesota. "Neighbors of the J. R. Watkins Co."

OUR FREE BEE SUPPLY CATALOGUE. Lists double boilers, special motors, blowers, etc., not listed by others. We manufacture bee hives, wired and plain foundation, tanks and extractors, etc. Quick delivery from stock. Walter Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

CLEAN UP AFB with sulfa. 25 tablets 50c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$6.00. Free Circular, quick shipment. **WALTER T. KELLEY CO., PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.**

FOR SALE—25,000 mill run Lewis sections 3 3/4x5x1 1/4 scalloped 4 sides 1/2 inch at \$14.00 per thousand, f.o.b. Hamilton, Ill. Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois.

PORTER BEE ESCAPES are fast, reliable, labor savers. R. & E. C. Porter, Lewis-town, Illinois.

SUPPLIES (Continued)

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Quality bee supplies at factory prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries. Manufacturers of Beekeepers' Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

YOUR WAX WORKED into high quality medium brood foundation 22c per lb.; 100 pounds \$18.00. Also medium brood foundation for sale at 75c per pound. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

HIVE BODIES, covers and bottom boards, bee shipping cages and nuclei hives. All supplies new and knocked down. Price list furnished on request. A & B Supply Company, Coffee Springs, Alabama.

WANTED

WANTED—Several thousand pounds of well-berried Bittersweet Vines at 25c a pound, f. o. b. your express office. Write for full instructions and state amount that you can supply. The Kervan Company, 119 W. 28th St., New York 1, N. Y.

WANTED—Colonies of Texas bees. Must be bargains. L. A. Dusek, Cameron, Tex.

MISCELLANEOUS

RANCH MAGAZINE—Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER reaches more sheepmen with more information on range sheep than any magazine published. Subscription \$1.50. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.

THE BEE WORLD—The leading bee journal in Great Britain and the only international bee review in existence. Specializes in the world's news in both science and practice of apiculture. Specimen copy, post free, 12 cents, stamps. Membership of the Club including subscription to the paper 10/6. The Apis Club, The Way's End, Foxton, England.

INDIAN BEE JOURNAL—The only Bee Journal of India. Sample copy against 25 cents (or 1s 6d.) postage stamps. Yearly 7s. 6d. (\$1.50) international M. O. Apply—Phupen Apiaries, Himalayas, Ramparh, Dist. Nainital, U. P., India.

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DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL—introductory six month \$1—Columbia 2, Mo.

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PARADICHLOROBENZENE FOR WAX MOTH CONTROL. 2 lbs. \$1.00 — 5 lbs. \$2.00, parcel post prepaid. Write for prices delivered on larger quantities. TRITOX CHEMICAL CO., WASHINGTON, IND.

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SEEDS OF HONEY PLANTS. Send for our seed list describing 45 nectar-bearing plants. Pellett Gardens, Atlantic, Ia.

PLANT 2 year ANISE HYSSOP plants now this fall and have full nectar bloom first season. 5 for \$1.20; 20 for \$4.40 post-paid. Moss packed. Write for illustrated folder listing 72 nectar-pollen varieties of rooted plants, vines, trees and shrubs. NICOLLET COUNTY NURSERY, St. Peter, Minnesota.

SWARMING AND ITS CONTROL by Snelgrove. Authoritative English work by one who has made a thorough study of his subject. Cloth, 100 pages. \$1.50. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Ill.

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Carloads and less than carloads. Mail sample and best prices in all grades.

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
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QUEENS 65c EACH

Our business is Queens, if your business is Honey, try Ellisons Three Band Italians. No disease. June 1st prices: 1 to 10, 75c each; 10 to 20, 70c each; Lots of 100, 65c each.

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Package Bees and Queens
For Quality and Service
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"MAGNOLIA STATE" Super Quality
THREE-BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS

Last call this fall.

PRICE—1-24, \$1.00 each. 25-49, 95c each. 50 and up 90c each.

Disease Resistant stock queens of highest quality. Breeders and Drone Mothers thoroughly tested in the north for resistance, production and other desirable characteristics. Isolation bred, and we highly recommend them where A. F. B. is prevalent.

PRICE—1-24, \$1.30 each. 25-49, \$1.25 each. 50 and up \$1.20 each.

Many thanks for the nice business you gave us this year, and we are now booking orders for 1949 delivery.



JENSEN'S APIARIES

Macon, Mississippi

The business "QUALITY" built

	5-lb.	10-lb.	25-lb.	50-lb.	100-lb.
Brewers Yeast and Soyflour Expeller mixed	\$.75	\$1.50	\$3.25	\$6.00	\$11.00
Brewers Yeast	1.50	2.75	5.50	8.50	16.00
Soy Flour		1.50	2.75	4.75	8.50
Skim Milk suitable for humans	1.50	3.00	5.50	11.00	21.00

Include postage if you wish it by parcel post. Allow 2 pounds for packaging.

All prices collect, Bainbridge, New York.

M. Y. S. COMPANY

Bainbridge, New York

REQUEEN WITH QUALITY CAUCASIAN QUEENS

Make a stitch in time save nine by insuring your colonies against winter losses. Do not trust the welfare of your colonies to failing queens.

QUEENS, EACH \$1.00

Health certificate furnished with every shipment and live delivery guaranteed.

PINE BLUFF BEE FARMS, Route 3, Pine Bluff, Ark.

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The Heart of Comb Honey Is Foundation

The biting quality of the honey, that delicate center taste is foundation. It must become a part of the honey, so tender, a touch of the tongue will crumble it; yet be so strong that bees work it out quickly and easily. Dadant's Surplus Foundation, fragrant and pure, thin and sweet, blends naturally with your finest comb honey, that your market grades are better and sales are quicker.

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ITALIAN QUEENS... BEES

Line bred since 1927. Queens raised from stock of 200 to 300 lbs. after pulling bees all spring up into July. Queens mated to drones from similar selection.

1-24 Young laying queens	\$1.00
25 or more	.85
2-lb.	3-lb.
1-24 Package bees	\$3.70 \$4.70
25 or more	3.50 4.50

LARGER LOTS, WRITE
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HOMER W. RICHARD : GOULD, ARK.

QUEENS

3-Band Italians

Large—

Vigorous

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Booked up for the balance
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May I serve you again
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Miss Lenora Anderson

Samson, Alabama, U. S. A.

Due to the Enormous
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we are discontinuing our queen and package bee yards, until such time as we can give our customers the value and service which they have the right to expect. Thank you for your patronage.

GOLD FLAT APIARIES
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LOUIS L. COUCH

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ITALIAN QUEENS
75 CENTS

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AUSTRALIAN BEEKEEPING NEWS

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... Crop and Market

By M. G. Dadant

Crop Compared to 1947

The New England states will have less honey than last year, particularly in the Champlain Valley. New York mostly reports a good fall crop in spotted localities with the crop running from 20 per cent of last year to double. The entire southeastern states will likely not have over 75 per cent of a year ago although some sections of Florida report better. Kentucky and Tennessee are light but the other southern states, including Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana are excellent. East Texas had an earlier failure so generally conditions are not 100 per cent. Pennsylvania will probably run as good as last year and Ohio 25 to 40 per cent better. Indiana may equal 1947. It is in the section comprising Illinois, Iowa, eastern Kansas, eastern Nebraska, and southern Wisconsin that the crops are the poorest in the country, running probably not over 15 to 20 per cent of last year which was also poor except for the fall honey crop.

Southern Michigan is excellent, maybe two or three times the total crop of last year, while northern Michigan is very light. The Red River Valley, western Minnesota and the two Dakotas, running down into Nebraska and Kansas, are much better than last year although some eastern Nebraska locations are almost a failure. The intermountain territory is where we find the best crop. Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Montana, particularly, will have far better crops than last year possibly 50 to 100 per cent better, with parts of Nebraska and Idaho about equal to last year.

The two northwest states are good. Northern California reports excellent conditions whereas the central valleys and southern sections are about normal which would make California have a better crop than in 1947. On the whole it does not seem that the entire crop for the United States would be the equal of a year ago which was in itself a short crop.

The Canadian provinces, with the exception of British Columbia, are reporting far better crops than in 1947, probably 50 to 75 per cent better and in some instances three times

as good. They also have a considerable carry-over.

Fall Prospects

Prospects for fall were fairly good in New York and Pennsylvania, poor throughout most of the rest of the country, bordering on destitution for the bees in some central western areas where dry conditions have prevented any fall crop gathering.

Feeding

New England and the Southeast report feeding will be necessary. It is in the short-crop territory of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and sections of Wisconsin, Kansas and Nebraska where general feeding will be necessary. Perhaps it may be best to kill some colonies and purchase packages in the spring. In all other sections apparently bees have gathered sufficient to carry them through winter.

Honey Movements

Honey is moving better than it was in 1947 although the movement is still only slow to fair, particularly in a retail way. In some of the intermountain territories we learn of considerable activity in jobbing on carloads with a report of one car moving at 10 cents and one at 12 cents. In the eastern sections honey seems to be moving better than it was a year ago and apparently some of the surplus has been cleared off the grocers' shelves and beekeepers themselves have apparently gotten busy and are moving considerable honey through their own customers. Bulk comb honey, owing to the short crop, is

hard to find but wherever available should find a ready market.

Prices

As usual, prices range over a wide scale although most retail prices for one-pound jars average 30 to 35 cents with some as low as 25. In five-pound pails the price varies according to locality, running about \$1.50 in the eastern states and gradually diminishing in price until it reaches about \$1.00 in the California and intermountain territory. Five-gallon cans apparently are going mostly at 15 to 20 cents per pound retail and only a fair demand.

When it comes to the jobbing prices on honey most reports are quite confident that good white honey is going to bring at least 12 cents per pound and some are suggesting 14 cents, 15 cents and one even 18 cents. Frankly the supply of white honey is going to be short and it will behoove the beekeeper to look around before he sacrifices his honey at too low a figure.

The Canadian provinces have their hopes high. Co-ops are strong in the Canadian provinces and they are hoping to be able to get a price of 18 cents per pound in a jobbing way for their members. In Canada there does not seem to be the spread nor the wide divergence in price that there is in the U. S. A.

Summary

On the whole, the crop is short and in many cases bees will have to be fed and some may be disposed of, rather than resort to heavy feeding. Most of the 1947 crop has moved. New movement on honey is not heavy yet but there has been a decided stiffening in price. The central west is "down in the mouth." It will take rains to build up the white Dutch and other clovers so that there may be some prospects for 1949. Pastures are getting brown but still the clover is alive and hopes continue as they usually do with the beekeeper.

HONEY WANTED— Cars and less than cars
TOP PRICES

C. W. AEPPLER CO., OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF
DADANT'S CRIMP-WIRED FOUNDATION
will assure you fine combs. You are protected too when you know it is
made of pure beeswax
DADANT & SONS, Manufacturers
HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

HONEY GIRL APIARIES

Package BEES and QUEENS When You Want Them

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

	1 to 9	10 to 49	50 to 99	100 and above
2-lb. package with queen—(each)-----	\$4.50	\$4.25	\$4.15	\$4.00
3-lb. package with queen—(each)-----	5.65	5.40	5.30	5.15
4-lb. package with queen—(each)-----	6.80	6.55	6.45	6.30
Extra queen, untested, \$1.35, any quantity—Tested, \$2.00, any quantity				

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912 AND MARCH 3, 1933. Of American Bee Journal, published monthly at Hamilton, Illinois, Sept. 1, 1948.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
County of Hancock, }

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared M. G. Dadant, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the American Bee Journal and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the name and addresses of the publishers, editors, and business managers are:

Publishers: American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

Editors: G. H. Cale, Hamilton, Ill., F. C. Pellett, Hamilton, Ill., M. G. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill., J. C. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill., R. A. Grout, Hamilton, Ill.

Business Manager: M. G. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

2. That the owners are:
H. C. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.
J. C. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.
V. M. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.
M. G. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.
C. S. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.
R. A. Grout, Hamilton, Ill.
L. C. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.
R. H. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.
Louisa G. Saugier, Hamilton, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustees or in any other fiduciary relation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

(Signed) M. G. Dadant,
Business Manager American Bee Journal.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of September 1948.

MINNIE S. KING, Notary Public
My commission expires Nov. 17, 1949.

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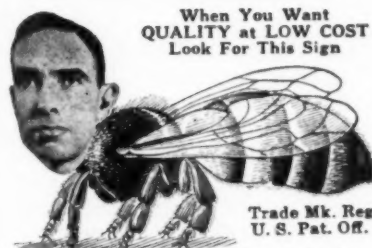
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..... Postscript

By Frank C. Pellett

If you happen to be near Verona, Missouri, and are interested in honey plants you will enjoy a visit with John E. Johnson. He lives at the edge of town and is easily found. He has planted vitex, figwort, Golden honey plant and others for his bees. Although past eighty he is vigorous and enthusiastic and will give you new ideas about the improvement of bee pasture.

George W. Olson writes from Seattle to tell of a most interesting trip by pack horse to Glacier Peak in the Cascade Range, 175 miles north of that city. He found four distinct life zones at different altitudes, each with its peculiar flora. Fifty new plants were brought back to the city, which will offer a source of interest for a long time to come. George can always find much of interest in the open country no matter where he is. There are probably many plants in those western mountains which are new even to the botanists.

Cascara sagrada, (*Rhamnus purshiana*), is a common shrub in Oregon and northern California woodlands. From the bark comes the well-known cascara of the drug trade. Honey gathered from this source is reputed to have a very beneficial effect on the digestive process and to insure normal elimination.

This shrub has withstood temperatures of 29 degrees below zero in our test garden and made a satisfactory growth the following season. Coming from a mild climate this is something of a surprise. At the end of August after many weeks of bloom there were still unopened flowers, open bloom, green berries and ripe berries, all at the same time. Few shrubs offer such a long flowering period. While the bees do visit the flowers here, they do not seem to find the same attraction which is reported to be the case in the West.

Plectranthus is a new plant from

China which came to our test garden through the kindness of F. N. Howes, of the Royal Botanical Garden. It came into bloom near the end of August and was at once visited by large numbers of honeybees. The numerous small flowers in terminal panicles promise ample bee pasture. It is doubtful whether it will prove hardy here but in more southern areas it should be valuable. We look forward with interest to see whether it survives the coming winter.

A. G. Pastian, of Bradley, South Dakota, says that Russian Olive never fails as a source of nectar and pollen, coming into bloom a few days ahead of sweet clover. The Russian Olive is a very hardy tree and, like the Tatarian honeysuckle, is commonly planted far to the north in western Canada. Here in the test garden the grasshoppers did serious damage to the Olive trees this season, in some cases removing both leaves and bark causing the trees to die.

From Maracay in Venezuela, South America, J. H. Standen writes to tell of some of the problems of agriculture where they have a wet season and a dry season, instead of a cold season after the hot summer as we do here. Weeds are a serious problem and such crops as alfalfa have a hard time competing with them. I have not visited South America but his description sounds enough like Mexico to give some idea what it must be like. Young men who understand Spanish may find it very much to their advantage to learn more about the countries to the south.

J. E. Johnson, is enthusiastic about the golden honey plant, (*Actinomeris saquarrosa*). He says that the bees always come in loaded when it is in bloom. For stream sides and wasteland he declares it is tops. Each year he gathers the seed and sows it where it will extend the area of bee pasture. He reports that for the past three years it has provided

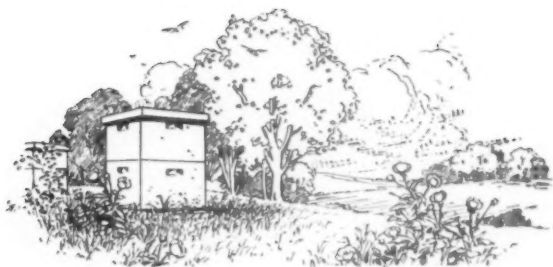
a good surplus of fine honey of a light golden color. His customers like it.

A beekeeper in western Canada writes that the new clover, *Trifolium ambiguum*, has done remarkably well in that neighborhood. The bees visited the flowers more freely than alsike and he observed that individual heads of this clover were worked two or three times as often as those of alsike. Reports of this clover vary greatly. In some places it does poorly while in others it makes a wonderful growth. Where it succeeds the beekeepers are enthusiastic.

The yellow-top (*Verbesina enceloides*), known in Arizona as "sore-eye" blooms all winter in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. It has also done surprisingly well in our test garden and has bloomed freely for several years in Iowa. It is an annual and comes each year from seed. The honey is described by Texans as dark in color and strong in flavor and is said to be important in some neighborhoods. H. B. Parks says that it is common all over southwest Texas.

Another Texas annual which does well with us is the one the Texas beekeepers call "Purple thistle," although it is not a thistle. It is *Eryngium leavenworthii*. It is said to produce a good yield of very poor quality honey in dry seasons along the coast. The flowers are very unusual and of a deep purple color, unlike anything else. Several related plants common to northern gardens are commonly known as sea holly.

Coriander seed received from J. T. Seem, of Zionsville, Pennsylvania, gave a good stand and grew rapidly. It bloomed freely from about August 1st to the first week in September and set a heavy crop of seed. Few insects were seen on the flowers at any time and there is little to indicate that it would provide much bee pasture in this area. However, this has been a very poor honey year with bees doing well to store enough honey for winter. Perhaps it might do better another season.



Thank You, Mr. Beekeeper!

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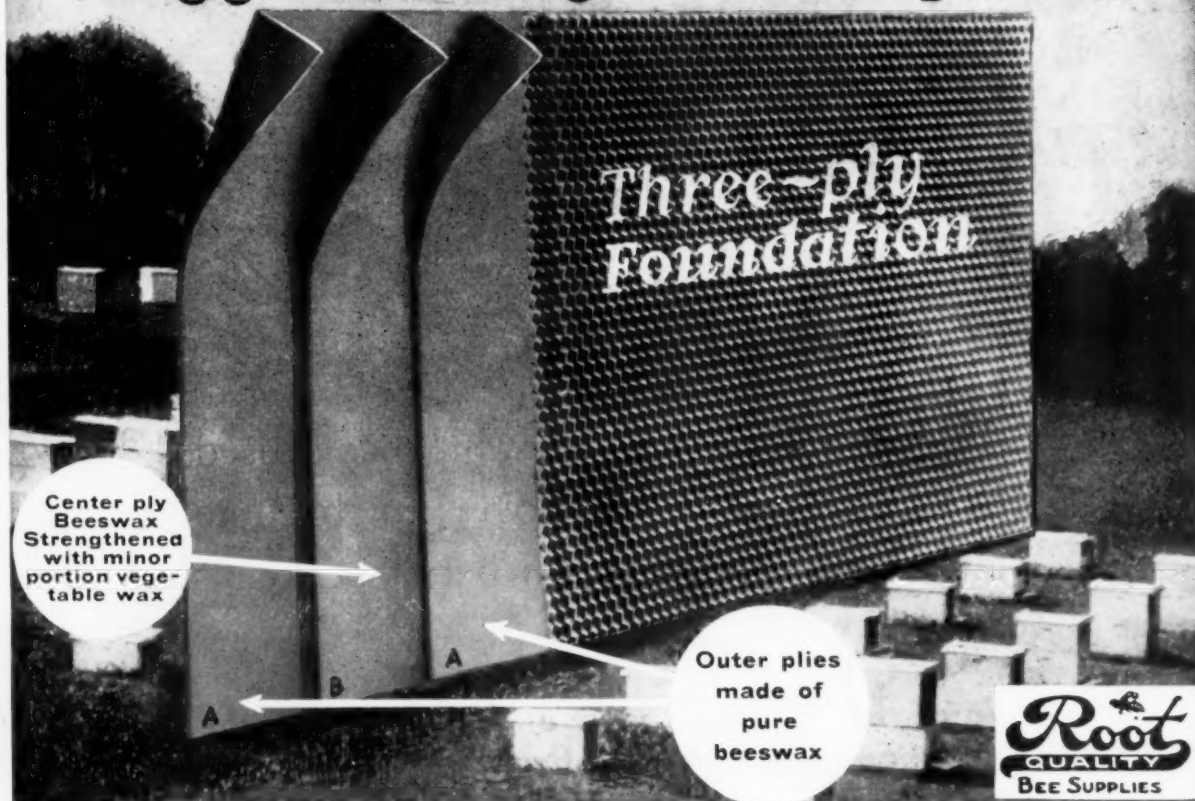
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